Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-91-008
Friday
11 January 1991

Daily Report
East Europe

FBIS-EEU-91-008 *11 January 1991*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: As of 2 January 1991, television sourcelines in the DAILY REPORT will reflect how a station identifies itself. In most cases, this change eliminates the "Television Service" designation in favor of the station identification as broadcast. The presence of a new television sourceline reflects this change in policy, rather than the establishment of a new station or network.

NOTICE TO READERS: • indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

ALBANIA

PRSh Founded, Registered With Justice Ministry *[Tirana Radio]* 1
PDSh Holds Rally in Berat; Leaders Quoted *[Tirana International]* 1
Carcani Gives Speech on Republic Anniversary *[Tirana Radio]* 1
Comparison of Alia Speech to PLA Aktiv 5
Price, Wage Commission Member on Increases *[ATA]* 6
Shkoder Literary Meeting Honors Prewar Poet *[BASHKIMI 7 Jan]* 6
Tropoje Border Shooting Incident Reported *[Tirana Radio]* 6
Transportation Agreement Signed With CSFR *[ATA]* 6
Celebi-Led Turkish Delegation Continues Visit 7
Received by Alia 9 Jan *[ATA]* 7
Economic Protocol Signed 10 Jan *[ATA]* 7
Plaka-Led Delegation Pays Visit to Finland *[ATA]* 8
Plaka Meets With Finnish Officials *[ATA]* 8
Foreign Media Accused of 'Juggling' Figures *[ZERI I POPULLIT 4 Jan]* 8
'Dignity' Urged in Enthusiasm for Foreign Travel *[BASHKIMI 6 Jan]* 9

BULGARIA

Officials Meet Iraqi Deputy Foreign Minister *[BTA]* 10
Ministry on Evacuating Bulgarians From Gulf *[Sofia Radio]* 10
Plane To Take Citizens Out of Iraq *[BTA]* 10
Popov Welcomes Greek Prime Minister Mitsotakis *[Sofia Radio]* 10
European Development Bank Chairman Arrives *[BTA]* 10
Received by Popov, Vulkov *[BTA]* 11
Police Action Against 'Illegal' Trade in Sofia *[BTA]* 11
No Decision on Turkish Language Study Adopted *[BTA]* 11
Opposition Urges Radio, TV Chairman Dismissal *[DEMOKRATSIYA 28 Dec]* 11
Foreign Debt Control Commission Established *[BTA]* 12
SDS Group Elects Cochairmen, Spokesman *[Sofia Radio]* 12
Green Party MP on Conflicts Within Opposition *[BTA]* 12

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Federal Assembly Holds 11th Joint Session 8 Jan 13
Houses Add "StB" Secret Service to Agenda *[CTK]* 13
Inquiry Reveals 100,000 Secret Agents *[CTK]* 13
Assembly Passes Bill of Rights, Freedoms *[CTK]* 13
Dienstbier Speaks on Renewing Sovereignty *[Prague Radio]* 14
Foreign Minister Reviews Foreign Policy *[CTK]* 14
Parliament Calls For Baltic Solution *[CTK]* 16
CTK Summarizes Federal Government Session 16
Dienstbier Voices Fears on Saddam Victory *[Prague Radio]* 17
Report Cites 90,000 Deported to USSR in 1940's *[CTK]* 17
Interior Ministry Spokesman on Refugee Influx *[Bratislava Radio]* 17
Environment Minister Sees No Reason To Resign *[LIDOVE NOVINY 5 Jan]* 18

Eighteen Die in Soviet Tank Explosion *[CTK]* 18
First Romany Journal Published in Slovakia *[CTK]* 18
Director Says Plant May Operate Until 2005 *[CTK]* 19

POLAND

Commentary Examines Formation of New Government *[Lipszyc in GAZETA WYBORCZA 7 Jan]* 20
Army Chief Complains Over Defense Budget *[PAP]* 20
Balcerowicz Speaks on Modernization of Agriculture *[PAP]* 20

ROMANIA

Foreign Ministry Statement on Baker-'Aziz Talks *[ROMPRES]* 21
Country Ready To Aid UN Peacekeeping Forces *[ROMPRES]* 21
Timis Prefect, Staff, Mayor Announce Resignation *[Bucharest Radio]* 21
Roman Refuses To Accept Resignations *[ROMPRES]* 22
Timisoara Prefect's Office Appeals For Calm *[ROMPRES]* 22
Prefect Addresses Timisoara Rally *[ROMPRES]* 22
SZR, Vatra Romaneasca Protest Banning of Paper *[ROMPRES]* 22
Paper Resumes Publication *[ROMPRES]* 23
TAROM Strike Ends; Regular Flights Resumed *[ROMPRES]* 23
Senate Passes Amendments to Land Stock Law *[ROMPRES]* 23
Trial of Former Generals, Officials Resumed *[ROMPRES]* 23
* Campeanu's Criticism of Civic Alliance Examined *[ROMANIA LIBERA 7 Dec]* 23
* Campeanu on Unions, Government Shortcomings *[ADEVARUL 7 Dec]* 24
* 'Solidarity' Needed To Overcome Difficulties *[ADEVARUL 11 Dec]* 26
* Foreign Minister on Human Rights Institute *[AZI 11 Dec]* 27
* Gaps in Magureanu Report on Securitate *[LUMEA AZI 29 Nov]* 29
Trade Balance 'Critical'; No Importing Funds *[ROMPRES]* 30
Exchange Rate, Investment Possibilities Explained *[ROMPRES]* 30
Government Issues Decree on Currency Quotations *[ROMPRES]* 31
* Letter to Defense Minister on Forced Transfers *[ROMANIA LIBERA 7 Dec]* 31
* Misuses of Armed Forces Condemned *[ROMANIA LIBERA 6 Dec]* 32
Foreign Minister Continues Visit to Syria 33
Meets Syrian President al-Asad *[ROMPRES]* 33
Ends Syrian Visit, Arrives in Amman *[ROMPRES]* 33
Syrian Reportage on Visit *[cross-reference]* 33
French Socialist Party Delegation Pays Visit 33
Meets With Iliescu 9 Jan *[ROMANIA]* 33
Party Secretary Meets Roman *[ROMPRES]* 33
Iliescu Trips to PRC, Pakistan, India Previewed *[ROMPRES]* 33
USSR To Cut Methane Gas Deliveries *[ROMPRES]* 34
Government Decision on Foreign Trade Regulations *[ROMPRES]* 34
* 'Indifference' on Moldavian Issue Refuted *[AZI 11 Dec]* 35

YUGOSLAVIA

Loncar Urges EC To Pursue Gulf Peace Efforts *[TANJUG]* 36
Loncar Departs for Geneva 'Consultations' on Gulf *[TANJUG]* 36
Presidency Session Discusses 'Political Crisis' *[TANJUG]* 36
Leaders Agree To Hold Talks *[TANJUG]* 37
Tudjman Political Proposals *[Zagreb Radio]* 37
Mesic Interviewed on Country's Future *[VECERNJI LIST 31 Dec, 1-2 Jan]* 39
Slovene State Presidency Session Held 10 Jan *[TANJUG]* 40
Peterle at Emergency Slovene Assembly Session *[TANJUG]* 40
Court Bans Slovene Plebiscite Decisions *[TANJUG]* 40
Tudjman on Croatia's Future, Support for Markovic *[VJESNIK 31 Dec, 1-2 Jan]* 41
Registration Refused for Kosovo Party *[TANJUG]* 41
Albanian Christian Democrats Thank Croatia Radio *[VECERNIJ LIST 3 Jan]* 41
Poll Makes Kucan 'Personality of the Year' *[DELO 29 Dec]* 42

PRSh Founded, Registered With Justice Ministry

AU1001151191 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1430 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Justice Minister Enver Halili summoned representatives of the organizing group of the Albanian Republican Party [Partia Republikane Shqiptare—PRSh] to the Ministry of Justice today, on 10 January 1991, in connection with their application for the approval of the PRSh in accordance with Decree No. 7,442 of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, dated 17 December 1990.

After acquainting himself with the program and other documents, which are in accordance with the Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the decrees of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, he communicated his instruction for the approval of the application for permission to found the PRSh, its registration in the relevant ledger, and the deposit of its documents in this ministry's archive.

A copy of these instructions, which comes into effect immediately, was handed over to the organizing group for the formation of the PRSh.

PDSh Holds Rally in Berat; Leaders Quoted

AU1001153491 Tirana International Service in German 1330 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] The Democratic Party of Albania [PDSh] held a peaceful rally in Berat on the afternoon of 9 January on the occasion of the formation of its branch in this district.

As our correspondent Mico Dina reports, (?Gjaliq Sina), a member of this branch, opened the rally. He spoke about this branch's contribution to deepening the democratic processes which have enveloped all Albania. He stated that the PDSh will struggle with tolerance and democratic and legal means to defend national interests and to raise Albania's prestige in the world. He spoke against the dark forces which want to destabilize the social order. As a result, he said, it is necessary in these historic times to secure the rule of law.

Azem Hajdari, member of the Initiating Commission of the PDSh, also spoke about the need to secure the rule of law and to depoliticize the Army and police. Today, he said, the cause of Albania is on the agenda; therefore, we oppose class struggle and conflict between the generations. We respect our parents for the contribution they have made. In the dialogue we conducted with President Alia, he went on to say, both sides expressed their views about the election date. We are in favor of dialogue, and will continue to conduct dialogue, although we favor a postponement of the elections. In the situation which has arisen, a sense of inertia is noticeable in Albania. We must therefore understand the need and purpose of work. He then broached the problems of women's emancipation, education, and emigration, and stated that the PDSh is against Albanians' leaving their country illegally, but is in favor of organized economic emigration, so that citizens' dignity remains intact.

Gramoz Pashko, also a member of the PDSh Initiating Commission, mentioned in particular the difficult situation of the villages. The Albanians, he said, are among the oldest peoples in Europe, and now have the opportunity to show the world that they have embarked on the road of democracy in a civilized way. Albania and its people deserve to join Europe and its processes of integration.

Simon Brusho, member of the [word indistinct] branch, and Eduard Selami, member of the Initiating Commission, also spoke at the rally. Both emphasized that the PDSh is struggling for a democratic Albania, to overcome the gulf that divides it from Europe. The PDSh is not a party of revenge but of conciliation. It wishes to free the land from death, and to hoist the flag of life. We also call on the writer Ismail Kadare to return to his home.

Carcani Gives Speech on Republic Anniversary

AU1001214391 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 10 Jan 91

["Text" of speech by Adil Carcani, chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers, at a meeting in the Palace of Congresses marking the 45th anniversary of the declaration of the People's Republic of Albania; in Tirana on 10 January—recorded]

[Text] Comrades, sisters and brothers, the Albanian people are celebrating the declaration of the Republic today. This constitutes one of the greatest events in their history, that crowned their struggles for freedom and independence, social justice and democracy, of which entire generations of this land had dreamed and for which they shed blood. Our Republic was born in and was a result of the heroic Antifascist National Liberation War of our people under the leadership of the Albanian Communist Party, today the Albanian Workers Party [PLA], with Comrade Enver Hoxha at its head as its leader... [Carcani is interrupted by applause] its leader and general commandant of the National Liberation Army. Its foundations are cemented with the blood of 28,000 martyrs and with the countless privations and sacrifices of an entire people. The times which produced the People's Republic were glorious; therefore, we remember them with respect. We celebrate this day, burdened with thoughts of the past, present, and future of the Albanian people. In choosing the republican form of government, Albania showed its ancient and highly respected tendency for democratic self-government. Our Republic was born at a difficult time, but the sons and daughters of this people were not daunted by the wounds they earned in war, which were still running with blood, or by the hard tasks that awaited them. If you look in the almost half-century-long history of the free Albanian stat for a time with many analogies and lessons for

today, this would be precisely the time of the birth of our Republic. It was a period of the most intensive political life, like we have today too. It was a time when the Albanian state passed through an important legislative phase, as we are experiencing today as we refine the legislation in force and strengthen the rule of law. The patriotism, seriousness, and enthusiasm with which the entire people committed themselves to the battles for the construction of a new free and independent life cannot be forgotten. It is vitally necessary to show these virtues in all their strength today. [applause]

Albania embarked on its road of development under conditions of deep backwardness, devastated by war, with semifeudal economic and social structures, with 85 percent of the population illitere, and with the lives of the people shortened by poverty and many epidemic diseases. In 45 years—a relatively short period in a nation's life—socialist Albania, under the leadership of the party, with the toil and sweat of the people, and with many sacrifices and privations, has created stable economic structures, an advanced culture, and education for the entire people, for whom a 10-grade education has become obligatory. In this period, levels of true economic and social equality were achieved for all the working masses, and we maintained and consolidated the freedom and independence of the homeland and the unity of the people, which were the fundamental factors which led to the victories which were achieved and which constituted a guarantee for their development and progress, in step with the civilized nations of the rest of Europe.

We are witnesses of the determined struggle being waged throughout the country to politically, economically, and legally strengthen the Republic. Today, as we approach our destination, we encourage ourselves to undertake new initiatives for the good of the people and the progress of our homeland. We are working to widen the participation of the masses in political life and the government of the country, especially in a direct and organized way, through the party, enriching the experience gained recently in the field of political pluralism. It is also our great task to further develop a democratic spirit, political values, and those positive developments which characterize our goals and which inspire us to carry forward new democratic processes to invigorate society's entire life.

We now have this experience and political maturity which is necessary to place everything under the control of the law, under the sway of justice. The law-governed state will ensure the necessary independence for the independent action of citizens, enterprises, and institutions, and for all political, social, and economic bodies. On this basis, civilized democracy will be developed which will guarantee the integrity of individuals and of communities, organizations, and associations, as a necessary precondition for the preservation of the integrity, identity, and independence of our dear Albania.

The legal state we are building, relying on the general principles of justice, bears in mind our country's specific circumstances. We see citizens' freedoms inseparably tied to obligations. One can only cultivate and elevate human rights toward contemporary levels on one's own soil. They are recognized as universal rights, but cannot exist without considering the country's historical and national characteristics. Modern Albanian society is open to every constructive and progressive idea with a democratic and national character and to the contribution of all political forces which are seriously committed to this end. This also comprises the essence of the optimistic prospects for our Republic and state as a whole.

Albania belongs to everybody, and has need of the contribution of all its citizens, who carry their patriotic duties, particularly at the present time, when everybody is expressing his desire and commitment to accelerate the country's development in step with other countries. Putting itself under the control of the law, our state of socialist democracy expresses the high level of emancipation it has achieved. It is important that the democratic processes and the strengthening of the legal state advance in parallel. We are working to replace the discipline of orders and commands with the logic and disciple of the law. Democracy rules where freedoms expressed in law and supported by law also rule. We must all abide by this principle.

The year 1990 will remain in our history as a remarkable year of swift democratic transformations, while the year now starting will be the year of the further consolidation of our pluralist democracy. The first test of the maturity of our people will be the forthcoming elections for the People's Assembly on 10 February. Our commitment is for these elections to be totally free, pluralist, secret, and in accordance with democratic principles. The electoral campaign has begun, and the people are getting to know and sifting through their candidates for the post of deputy in the highest organ of state power. Every independent electoral participant is invited to work to win the trust of the electors in direct discussions with them, to prove in practice that those who have been nominated are the people most able to solve the people's concerns and to successfully confront the duties of a deputy as a central figure in the law-governed state.

The successful crowning of this electoral campaign and the formation of a new People's Assembly with a democratic and pluralist character is inseparable from the first and vitally important legislative duty which it will carry out in approving the new draft constitution as the foundation of all the future activity of our state and a basis for new political relations in society. The draft that has been issued is arousing general enthusiasm and interest, because of the deeply democratic character that pervades it, the legal sanctions given to our democratic developments in accordance with the times and the new realities of the country and of Europe, the new phase which it plans, and the security it represents for our country's future. Today is, therefore, a time of great

responsibilities, when not a day must be lost, and when the speeches and discussions about democracy and about overcoming our difficulties must be accompanied be deeds, and must be judged by deeds. A new life can be constructed only by gaining time with work and determination, with stability, calm, and social responsibility for a quick solution of the problems which will help bring health to the situation and contribute to the country's inexorable progress.

The approval of the new constitution and the legislation which will be based on it is also a necessary precondition for accelerating the economic reform, expanding relations with foreign countries, for a start to foreign investment, the creation of joint enterprises, etc. The new constitution makes essential changes in the principles on which our social and economic order relies, in the rights and duties of citizens, and the political system. Their fundamental characteristic is the consolidation of democratic principles and the realization and functioning our law-governed state. In the field of the economy, it sanctions a variety of forms of property, including legal protection for private property and initiative. The new pluralist political system strengthens the role of the People's Assembly as the highest organ of state power and the sole lawgiving body. It creates new organs and functions, such as the Ministry of Justice as a guarantee for the independent dispensation of justice and the enforcement of legality. Other similar adjustments are made which are in accordance with familiar models of the construction and functioning of a law-governed state in other countries with experience.

The constitutional changes further develop and deepen citizens' democratic rights and freedoms, alongside the familiar rights and freedoms guaranteed by the earlier Constitution, such as equality before the law, the right to vote and be elected, the right to work and rest, to free education and health care, and to pensions and other forms of social security without payment.

The new constitution also sanctions freedom of religious belief, including the opening of religious institutions, citizens' rights to free movement within the country and abroad, including the right to work abroad, the right of citizens to join political parties, etc.

The draft of the constitution now under discussion guarantees freedom of thought, conscience, assembly, and organization. The new legal norms it foresees are in full accordance with international standards recognized in the Helsinki Charter and the other acts of the CSCE, as well as with other international documents on human rights which everybody recognizes.

The consolidation of the law-governed state is inconceivable without introducing and intensifying the economic reform that our state has undertaken in the interests of all the working people. This is a sure alternative to overcome the current difficult situation of the economy, to ensure its further development, and to protect and increase the people's prosperity. Its essence is a replacement of the system of centralized command and administration with the economic mechanisms of the market, creating conditions to enable the strengths of the state, cooperative, and private sectors to compete and be coordinated, balancing the role of the state with the free initiative of enterprises, cooperatives, and individuals.

Our state, through improvements and further additions which will be carried out by legislation and its full implementation, is seeking to perform the necessary changes to relations between the plan and the market and between prices and wages, thus guaranteeing the interests of both producers and consumers and of the state, collectives, and individuals in the towns and the countryside. We aim to accomplish the transition from one form of management to another at the state's expense, not to impair the people's present living standards, and to ensure that the consequences of high prices are not a burden for the people. [passage indistinct]

In recent years, there have been major disturbances in the market for consumer goods and the circulation of money, in the supply of raw materials and energy for the economy, and in employment. In foreign markets too, we have not succeeded in improving the effectiveness of our exchanges of goods and services, because of many obstacles that are not solely connected with the work of our specialist organs in this field. As a result of the prolonged drought and other difficulties, a significant deficit arose last year in the country's hard currency balance of payments, with visible effects in a slowing down of social production and a fall in other general financial and economic indicators. The state is taking unprecedented measures to normalize at all costs the market for staple consumer goods, especially food, by defraying the cost for the supplementary import of thousands of tons of grain, fats, sugar, rice, meat, powdered milk, and eggs, through our own financial resources and with credit. Similar measures are being taken to secure raw materials and other imported goods in the same way as well as other imported goods, and to create jobs, something that could not be fully achieved last year in the way that we had forecast and as we had promised. With the measures being taken with the help of imports and with the help of the material, technical, and human resources which our country possesses, we are convinced that—with everybody's commitment—real opportunities exist to overcome the difficult economic situation as a first necessary step in carrying out the economic reform.

The important thing is to tighten discipline everywhere and to fully enforce labor laws and regulations, in production and in the market, in the organization of distribution and the normal consumption of principal items, and in the regular supply and sale, according to contracts, of raw materials and other goods among the enterprises of the districts, etc.

The punctual introduction of the new economic mechanism everywhere demands redoubled strength and mobilization on the part of all our people, and a high sense of responsibility among all working people and managers in carrying out their tasks. It is only by our own toil and sweat that our economy grow stronger and develop. The country is advancing toward progress and democracy, and the necessary confidence is being created among foreign partners for stable ties of cooperation and long-term investment.

The radical economic reform we are implementing and which will be further intensified cannot be judged or considered on the basis of any partial similarity to the models and variants of others, because it is well known that there can be no saving model and that such key problems cannot be solved merely by changing models.

Our reform has at its foundation an adaptation of the basic principles of transition to a market economy to the material and psychological conditions of our country, not to destabilize the basic conditions of life for our people in the towns and the countryside.

It anticipates a thorough reconstruction of the economy in accordance with the trends and demands of integration in the European market and beyond, exploiting our national resources and human, technical, educational, and professional potential. This will be achieved by significantly restricting investment in heavy industry, to create real opportunities for the faster priority development of agriculture, the food industry, light industry, transportation, tourism, and services to the people, as economic activities with high profitability and which yield fast results.

This restructuring will be supported and realized by a reorganization on the basis of self-financing, with profit sharing for workers in state enterprises, thus giving real advantages for agricultural cooperatives in building the most effective production and sales structures and expanding private, individual, family, and partnership activities in production and services.

Through the fiscal system, legal regulations, and other social measures, the state will ensure the protection of the people's interests. To increase the general profitability of the economy and to gradually eliminate loss-incurring and subsidized activities—alongside technological improvements, higher mechanization, and the retraining of workers and specialists—the state will carry out a considered reform of pricing policy, giving enterprises the opportunity to bring prices closer to the value of goods. This will also entail the reorganization and, where necessary, even the closure of unprofitable enterprises or departments, while measures will at the same time be to employ people in all kinds of work within the country, without excluding the creation of the necessary legal and practical conditions for personal and organized economic emigration.

The removal of subsidies will take place alongside an economic and financial strengthening of enterprises and an increase in working people's income, so living standards will not be affected, and achievements in the social field such as free education and health care, pensions, social security, etc. will be preserved and built upon.

Agriculture is a sector that has felt faster and more extensively the positive effects of economic reform, having been released from a range of rules and obligations which limited the initiative and independent action of the collective sector. The natural conditions of our country, however, permit other forms of cooperation to be introduced in the countryside, alongside those which exist today, defining and introduce those forms of cooperation the peasantry themselves consider to be the most appropriate, so cooperativist activity may extend to all economic spheres in the countryside and in the towns, to services, construction, trade, handicrafts, etc., thus giving an opportunity to act on every economic initiative.

In the introduction of the economic reform, besides setting all internal factors into motion, our state is concretely committed to significantly expanding economic cooperation in both production and finance with foreign countries and firms by creating full conditions for the arrival of foreign investments in our country, also in the form of long-term or short-term credit. We have now embarked on this road, although it is not as easy to follow as some think. By exploiting the major advantages offered by our soil, underground resources, climate, geographical position, human forces, and the educational, cultural, technical, and professional levels of our working people, our state has taken measures, and has entered into and implemented a range of agreements, to create joint productive enterprises, a special bank for relations with foreign countries, and a bank with joint capital. Agreements for credits and the investment of foreign capital in many fields have been reached or are in progress—especially in agriculture, the food industry, light industry, services, tourism, etc.—which will improve supplies to the people and will pay for themselves in a relatively short time, helping to strengthen the country's economic and hard currency potential.

The foreign relations of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and its foreign policy bear in mind the defense of the lofty interests of the people and the homeland and the inexorable development and progress of our country. As a small country and people, Albania is sincerely interested in peace and tranquility in our region. This explains its serious commitment to the process of Balkan cooperation and understanding which it sees as a realistic and useful course corresponding to the current and long-term basic interests of the peoples and countries of our peninsula, and the need for peace and stability in the region and beyond. It considers Balkan cooperation to be an integral part of the European process of integration. In this context of regional cooperation, it favors structures leading to the creation of the architecture of a new Europe within the framework of the CSCE.

With the policy of good-neighborliness as its basic and unchanged principle, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will be an active participant in the process of European security and cooperation. It believes that Europe will achieve general security through this process and will eliminate the confrontation and divisions caused by the policy of blocs; this will enable our old continent, the arena of two devastating wars within one century, to enter the new century in the cooperation and harmony which will secure peace, security, and modern development for its peoples.

We are aware that peace and international security are an indivisible whole. There can be no peace and tranquility in Europe when other regions are dominated by backwardness, lack of development, social tensions, and regional conflicts.

In connection with the crisis in the gulf, which has created a worrying situation in the region and beyond, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania wishes to stress that it has supported the UN resolutions on this issue. It is against the policy of aggression and war, and is for the withdrawal of Iraq's troops from Kuwait and the restoration of the independence of this UN member-state. No efforts should be spared to solve by peaceful ways and means this crisis, which has reached a very critical point.

We believe that the great problems and challenges of the times may be solved with the efforts and commitment of all states and peoples and of the entire international community, in which it is up to the United Nations Organization to play a special role.

Comrades, major tasks lie ahead of us for refining and consolidating our political, economic, and social order, increasing the people's prosperity, strengthening national freedom, independence, and sovereignty, making the People's Socialist Republic of Albania more prosperous, and integrating it fully in progressive European and world processes. I express the confidence of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and the government that the people will devote all the energies, wisdom, vigor, and unity which characterize them to the tasks of the new stage on which we have embarked.

Long live the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Long live our people. Long live the PLA with Comrade Ramiz Alia at its head. [applause]

Comparison of Alia Speech to PLA Aktiv

AU0701222191

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 27 December carries on pages 1-3 a 10,500-word speech by Ramiz Alia, PLA [Albanian Workers Party] Central Committee first secretary, at an PLA aktiv in Tirana on 26 December, entitled "Everything for the Cause of the People and a Strengthening of Socialist Values." This has been compared with the Tirana Radio version published in the 28 December East Europe DAILY REPORT, pages 1-9, revealing the following variations.

Page two, column one, first partial paragraph sentence seven through first full paragraph sentence one reads: ...the Central Committee. This new line involves a departure from many earlier postulates in connection with socialism as a social order, property, mass democracy, and the party itself. This line is also a correction of many standpoints from the past, however, which we maintained out of ideological conviction, lack of knowledge, the mechanical copying of foreign experiences, or haste, or which were imposed under particular circumstances. We now see that many strategic objectives which before seemed to us very close are in fact very distant.

The party and.... (supplying indistinct passages.)

Page two, column one, second full paragraph, sentence one through sentence two reads: Of course, mistakes have been made in 50 years of activity. There is particular sensitivity to these mistakes, whether or not they were genuine. Within the party, there are comrades who a priori think that everything that has been done has been right, genuine, and exact. There are others.... (supplying indistinct passages and rephrasing.)

Page two, column two, second full paragraph, sentence five through sentence six reads: ...Albania, is now exhausted. We need other.... (supplying indistinct word.)

Page three, column two, fourth full paragraph, sentence two reads: ...swimming pools and tennis courts, and that some.... (supplying indistinct words.)

Page three, column two, fourth full paragraph, sentence two through sentence three reads: ...and its reputation. Regardless of this, however, the leaders of.... (supplying indistinct words.)

Page four, column one, third full paragraph, sentence seven through sentence eight reads: ... no one's interests and served no one's purpose. It is therefore.... (supplying indistinct words.)

Page five, column two, paragraph five, sentence six reads: ...way would be to remove state subsidies, allowing.... (supplying indistinct words.)

Page six, column two, fourth full paragraph, sentence one reads: ...Agriculture has the advantage that it was first to be introduced into the process of economic reform. (supplying indistinct words and rephrasing.)

Page seven, column two, first partial paragraph, last sentence reads: ...lie in administration by command. (supplying indistinct words.)

Price, Wage Commission Member on Increases

AU1001144791 Tirana ATA in English 1055 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Tirana, January 10 (ATA)—The completion of an entire study on the questions of prices and wages and on this basis their improvement is part of the economic reform undertaken in our country and which is taking full shape rapidly, Bujar Kolaneci, chairman of the State Commission on Prices and Wages underlines among others in an interview with the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT."

The perfection of the prices, which is a demand of the new economic mechanism, aims at nearing them with the value of the goods and services. Hence, every enterprise will have greater possibilities to realise the profit and the self-finance and the participation of the workers in the profit. The perfection of the prices under this light opens a great range of activity for the laws of the market.

The extension of the relations with the foreign countries, through trade, foreign investments, joint ventures, the development of tourism, etc., is another reason which lays the needs to revise the prices so that to protect the country's economy.

The change of the prices will be indispensably accompanied with the increase of the wages, so that not only the consumption and the standard of living of the people be not affected, but also possibilities for improvements be found out.

The work of this commission will aim at finding out new appropriate ways so as to protect the interests of the working people who have lower incomes and in general for the social assistance.

We are working intensively and with the objective to complete the study within the first half of this year. Besides the commission, a great number of specialists of various fields, will be engaged in this study.

Shkoder Literary Meeting Honors Prewar Poet

AU1001180991 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 7 Jan 91 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Event Dedicated to Gjergj Fishta"]

[Text] It is no accident that the admirers of Gjergj Fishta's work chose Shkoder as the place to hold their memorial meeting on the 50th anniversary of the poet's death. Fishta did most of his work in this city. There was great interest in this event, and the hall of the "Heroes of Vig" Club was full.

Ndrek Luca, artist of stage and screen, said that the personalities described by the poet are heroes of our people, whom he followed step by step in his work.

Talking about Fishta, Rudolf Marku said among other things that Fishta and his work do not belong to a historical period, but to the entire history of the Albanian people.

The critic and translator Aurel Plasari particularly discussed the method currently used to create the history of Albanian literature, illustrating it with the attitude maintained toward the figure of Fishta. Also of interest was the appreciation expressed by personalities of national art and culture and foreign students for the author's work, presented by Virgjil Muci.

Tropoje Border Shooting Incident Reported

AU1001145791 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1430 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Ilir Bucpapaj telephone report—live or recorded]

[Summary From Poor Reception] "On (?9) January, in the snow-covered mountains" "near the border crossing in Tropoje [on the border with Yugoslavia] gunshots were heard. (?Two) persons, dressed in the military uniform of the border guards of this district, attempted to cross the state border at 0500 [0400 GMT] in the morning." "Acting together with [words indistinct], these criminals [did] not cross the border illegally, but spilled the blood of this 20-year-old who was protecting his sacred border."

Transportation Agreement Signed With CSFR

AU1001150391 Tirana ATA in English 1050 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Tirana, January 10 (ATA)—The agreement on the international motor transport between the government of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania and the government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic was signed in Prague on January 9.

The agreement was signed for the Albanian side by the general secretary of the Ministry of Transports, Ferdinand Tako, and for the Czech and Slovak side by the first vice-minister of the Federal Transport Ministry, Stefan Nemes.

Attending the signing ceremony were the members of the two delegations. Present was also the charge d'affaires a.i. of the PSR of Albania in Prague, Idriz Dhrami. During the talks conducted on this occasion, opinions were exchanged between the two delegations on the intensification of cooperation between the two countries in various kinds of export.

The talks were conducted in the spirit of mutual understanding.

On the same day, our delegation was received by the federal transport minister of the Czech and Slovak Republic, Jiri Nezval.

Celebi-Led Turkish Delegation Continues Visit

Received by Alia 9 Jan

AU1001144591 Tirana ATA in English 0901 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Tirana, January 10 (ATA)—Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, received the Turkish Government economic delegation, headed by the minister of state, Isin Celebi, at the Palace of Brigades on January 9, before noon.

After wishing welcome to Turkey's minister of state, Isin Celebi, Comrade Ramiz Alia said that the relations between Albania and Turkey are warm and fraternal, that they rely on the ancient traditions of friendship between our two peoples and countries. He said that Ataturk was a great man and a friend of Albania. But nowadays, this friendship has been further promoted. The relations and common interests in the political, economic, cultural and social fields are diversified.

Your coming to Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia said, lays another stone in the foundations of our traditional friendship. In New York I met with President Ozal and had a very cordial talk with him. He took great interest in Albania and we agreed to meet again in Tirana. We hail your visit as the envoy of President Ozal. It will contribute to the further promotion of the relations in all fields, particularly in the economic one. We wish an all-round extension of the economic cooperation between our two countries.

After thanking for the warm reception, Isin Celebi aired the consideration of President Ozal for Comrade Ramiz Alia as one of the most outstanding statesmen of the time, who will contribute to the strengthening of peace.

My visit to Albania, Isin Celebi continued, will contribute to the further strengthening of the traditional friendship. We are working with the Albanian delegation and have reached agreements for the extension of economic cooperation in the spirit of the common desire expressed by the two presidents of our countries in their meeting in New York. We consider these steps as a good beginning to forge them ahead in the future. Further on, he expressed a positive appreciation regarding the processes of democratization carried out in Albania and the confidence that they will score useful results.

Comrade Ramiz Alia appraised the contribution of the Turkish Government economic delegation during this visit with regard to the promotion of the economic relations, and voiced the conviction that they will be further promoted. He spoke also on the processes of democratization undertaken in our country, the foreign policy of the Albanian state, which expresses and safeguards the interests of the people, the freedom and independence of the homeland, to the benefit of stability and peace in the Balkans and Europe.

Attending the reception were Farudin Hoxha, minister under the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Economic Cooperation With Foreign Countries, as well as Turkey's ambassador in Tirana, Teoman Surenkok, and Albania's ambassador in Ankara, Nesip Kaci.

Comrade Ramiz Alia met also with journalists of the Turkish central press and radio-television, who escort Turkey's minister of state, Isin Celebi. Responding their demands, he said among others that the reforms undertaken in our country, aiming at the further democratization of the whole country's life, will be further deepened in service of the interests of the people. Likewise, with regard to the relations between Albania and Turkey, he said that our country devotes special importance to them and is willing to forge them ahead.

Economic Protocol Signed 10 Jan

AU1001223491 Tirana ATA in English 1945 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Tirana, January 10 (ATA)—The protocol on economic and trade problems was signed on January 10 between the government of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania and the government of the Republic of Turkey.

The protocol was signed by the leader of the Albanian delegation, Farudin Hoxha, minister under the presidency of the council of ministers and chairman of the committee on economic cooperation with foreign countries and by the leader of the turkish delegation, Minister of State Isin Celebi.

The protocol pointed out among the other things that the two sides voiced their desire and determination concerning the development and promotion of relations on the basis of the principle of bilateral profit at the end of the talks, both sides agreed to enlarge the range of goods, object of bilateral trade, with the aim of augmenting the volume of trade. The two parties agreed that "eximbank" of Turkey will at first grant a sum of 30 million dollars, out of which 15-20 million dollars will be used as trade credit by Albania to import turkish export goods and 10-15 million dollars as credits for investments, to realize the projects by the turkish firms. The turkish side proposes to organize training programs and grant scholarships for the spcialists of albanian banks to acquire schooling in Turkey.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction over the protocol reached between the chamber of commerce of Albania and the union of chambers of Turkey signed in Tirana on January 9, 1991 as well as over the activities to be conducted amongst them during this year. They evaluated the contribution the creation of the joint Albanian-Turkish Chamber of Commerce will render so as to facilitate the economic and trade cooperation between the two countries. The enterprises and firms of the two countries reached an agreement on cooperation in some fields of light and food stuff industry, the

mineral extraction, forests exploitation and the processing, the field of telecommunication, and in the field of pharmaceutical and medicaments production, etc.

Plaka-Led Delegation Pays Visit to Finland

AU1001145991 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Tirana, January 10 (ATA)—The minister for foreign affairs of Finland, Pertti Paasio, received the Albanian delegation headed by the vice-minister for foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka. During the meeting they spoke on the friendly relations between Albania and Finland as well as on their further development in fields of mutual interest. Speaking of the processes of European security and cooperation, the foreign minister of Finland reiterated his country's support for Albania's participation with full rights in CSCE.

Plaka Meets With Finnish Officials

AU1001150191 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Tirana, January 10 (ATA)—The delegation of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Albania, headed by the foreign vice-minister, Sokrat Plaka and the delegation of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, headed by the secretary of state, Ake Wihtol, conducted negotiations in Helsinki. During the talks, which were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, they exchanged views on the further development of the relations, the enhancement of political contacts as well as on the materialization of the economic, industrial, technical-scientific, and cultural cooperation between Albania and Finland. They stressed that the realization of a genuine economic cooperation of mutual interest in the field of industry, agriculture, and infrastructure make indispensable also the financial cooperation.

The secretary of state of Finland, Ake Wihtol, underlined the need of negotiations to reach an agreement between the two countries on the protection of Finnish investments in Albania. They also talked on questions of the current international situation, the situation in the Balkans and the multilateral Balkan cooperation, the CSCE, etc.

The Albanian vice-minister spoke of the foreign policy of Albania, the extension and intensification of the Balkan cooperation and the integration of Albania in the processes of the European security and cooperation. He informed the Finnish colleague on the democratization of the country's life under the direction of President Ramiz Alia.

The secretary of the state of Finland, Ake Wihtol, said among others that Finland welcomes the measures adopted in Albania for the democratization of the country's life and will make its utmost to support this process. In the name of the Nordic countries he voiced his satisfaction for Albania's adherence to the nuclear weapons' nonproliferation treaty.

Attending the talks was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Finland, Petrit Bushati.

Foreign Media Accused of 'Juggling' Figures

AU1001220691 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 4 Jan 91 p 1

[Borjan Bora article: "Juggling Figures"]

[Text] "Nacht und Nebel" [night and fog], the Germans used to say, and everybody knows that darkness and fog are against culture and progress, and most of all against democracy. Certain media circles have recently been trying to cloak Albanian reality in darkness and mist. A strange ritual with figures has begun, with figures that you hear at supper, but do not find written the next morning. All kinds of spokesmen from Albania are interviewed as champions of truth, while they lie left and right. Of course, it would not occur to us to teach them the trade of spokesman, but one thing is striking: the juggling of figures.

A Democratic Party rally was held in Elbasan. Albanian journalists cited by REUTER said that 6,000 people took part. The report of the Swedish national newspaper DAGENS NYHETER taken from its correspondent in the country stated that there were no more than 5,000. Who multiplied this figure by eight and made it 40,000? Add water to taste!

The case of the Korce rally was similar. Various people who were present spoke of 3,000-4,000 participants. TANJUG raised this figure to 10,000. Meanwhile, Voice of America, in a "competition for accuracy" with the Yugoslav news agency, said "with the voice of a nightingale" that there were 35,000-40,000 at the Korce rally. "For the sake of the truth," REUTER listed all the figures it had heard. Quoting one of the spokesmen, it even stated that "It is difficult to judge how many were present, because you need experience in these matters." If they lack experience, they can at least use that of TANJUG(!).

Juggling of figures goes on and this time with a pet "topic" of Western media: political prisoners. Someone "aware of the issue" on Voice of America expressed his "personal" opinion that there are 1,000 of them. Others say thousands. It is like the old Chinese fairy tale that says that it is enough to have one, and then it does not matter how many zeros you tack on the end. The higher the number, the higher the fee!

In all this game of figures, one tiny expression is striking. All those quoted say "in my personal opinion." What is this "personal opinion" about a matter, when nothing is required but a genuine fact or figure? For this kind of information, all serious organs turn to official data, which they can find even in Albania. Respect for the truth is enough. All kinds of gems can be devised according to "personal opinions." We heard one such

gem about our own newspaper from a European colleague, who wrote that the print run for ZERI I POPULLIT would be reduced by 75 percent in 1991, to 25,000 copies. Our professional duty obliges us to inform our colleague that ZERI I POPULLIT is published with a print run of 103,800, and that demands for its sale are rising.

Nevertheless, as Horace said, "Nil admirari" [Be surprised at nothing]. Indeed, there is no reason to be surprised at what we hear from the anti-Albanian orchestra, in which many people are trying to play lead fiddle.

'Dignity' Urged in Enthusiasm for Foreign Travel

AU1001210891 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 6 Jan 91 p 1

[Shyqyri Skenderi article: ""The Disease'—Abroad"]

[Text] "What is going on? Has the world turned upside down?!," a somewhat disgusted friend asked me.

"What are you talking about?"

"There is no talking to some people, because they are thinking of running away, as if Europe were waiting for them with open arms."

We all share my friend's worry. To put it bluntly, there are many people "with Europe on the brain." We have economic difficulties, and they are not small ones; however, is leaving the country your best and fairest way out? Of course not. We will solve our affairs and our worries here on our own soil and with our own sweat. This is not a matter of refusing cooperation with foreign countries.

Nobody denies that many European countries have taken great strides forward. Many factors contribute to this development. In the final analysis, however, this level has been achieved by the work and sweat of the peoples of these countries, not by abandoning the homeland, but by struggling at home. Who do we expect to create Albania? We will undoubtedly make Albania ourselves, and first of all with our own work and our own brains.

The desire to look beyond oneself is a legitimate one, and one that we would say has been pent up during the years. It is precisely in support of this right that a range of measures have been taken to fulfill this desire. As is well known, everybody can now obtain a passport for foreign travel, and many have gone. It is proper, however, to emphasize that these trips should be made in a dignified way, and should not be in a spirit of arbitrary flight, as has been the case with some people.

Of course, not everybody at the moment has the financial means to travel abroad; however, this does not mean: "Okay, men, let's get out. It doesn't matter where to."

The Albanian has been dignified down through the centuries. He has never stretched out his palm to anyone. He has achieved everything with his honest sweat and toil. The time will soon come when conditions will be created within the country for us all to travel abroad with dignity.

Impatience and hotheadness only aggravate the "disease" of "abroad," and lower our dignity. Nobody has the right to trample on this valuable virtue of our character.

Officials Meet Iraqi Deputy Foreign Minister

AU1001192791 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Sofia January 10 (BTA)—Mr. Sa'ad 'Abd al-Majid al-Faysal, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Iraq, arrived on a visit here yesterday. The visit is taking place on the initiative of the Iraqi side and is a part of the tour of the Iraqi diplomat of several East European states.

Today, at the talks with Mr. Filip Ishpekov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, the Iraqi side put forward its views on the possibilities for the development of bilateral relations and the stand of Iraq on the Persian Gulf crisis.

The Bulgarian side confirmed its principled stand for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait and for the solving of the crisis by political means in compliance with the resolutions of the UN Security Council. It stressed that in the present situation it is of primary importance to find a peaceful solution to the explosion-prone situation in the region of the gulf.

Mr. Sa'ad al-Faysal was received by Foreign Minister Viktor Vulkov.

Ministry on Evacuating Bulgarians From Gulf

AU1101110091 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Galina Khristova report on news conference by Zdravko Velev, chief of Arab Countries Department, at the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Sofia on 11 January—recorded]

[Text] [Khristova] The rising danger of a military conflict breaking out in the Persian Gulf was the reason for today's news conference; this would certainly threaten the security of our fellow citizens in the region. In this connection, Mr. Zdravko Velev announced the formation of a national coordinating staff for evacuating the Bulgarian citizens.

[Velev] The chief task of the national coordinating staff is to guarantee the safety and security of Bulgarian citizens in the region. At its very first meeting, the new body prioritized the countries where the greatest danger exists for our fellow citizens. The first of these is Iraq, where 135 of our citizens are located at the moment. With the consent of the Iraqi side, next Sunday [13 January] almost 120 people will be evacuated by an Iraqi charter aircraft. This will leave behind a minimum number of staff in the Bulgarian Embassy and trade representation, as well as a few volunteer employees from the economic organizations to look after Bulgarian property and defend our national interests.

[Khristova] Mr. Zdravko Velev announced that everything necessary had been done to organize the evacuation of Bulgarian citizens from other countries in the region that might be affected in the event of a conflict breaking out, and to guarantee the security of the Bulgarians who will remain in the various countries. Equipment for protection against chemical attack is being provided, and the embassies in these countries have been instructed to prepare the necessary stocks of food and medicines and to take additional security measures.

According to Mr. Zdravko Velev, the evacuation operation, including flight insurance for the passengers, will cost about 100,000-120,000 dollars, while a further three of four flights will be needed.

The national coordinating staff will hold regular meetings during the next few days to monitor the progress of the evacuation, and around-the-clock information on the evacuation can be obtained on telephone No. 52-31-70.

Plane To Take Citizens Out of Iraq

AU1001193091 Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Sofia, January 10 (BTA)—Almost all Bulgarians who are now in Iraq will leave this country by the end of this week, Mr. Filip Ishpekov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, told the parliament today. The Iraqi side gave its consent today. The Bulgarians will return by a charter flight of the Iraqi Airlines.

At present there are 135 Bulgarian citizens in Iraq. Only a minimal number of Bulgarians, working at the Bulgarian Embassy, trade representation and on some projects are to remain.

Popov Welcomes Greek Prime Minister Mitsotakis

AU1101091391 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis arrived a short while ago on an official visit to Bulgaria. At Sofia Airport, he was welcomed by Dimitur Popov, leader of the Bulgarian Government, and other officials.

European Development Bank Chairman Arrives

AU1001173691 Sofia BTA in English 1639 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Sofia, January 10 (BTA)—Mr. Jacques Attali, president of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), who arrived here today on a two-day visit, had talks at the Ministry of Finance and at the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Services.

Mr. Ivan Kostov, minister of finance, briefed the guest about the situation and the problems of the state budget and informed him about the intentions of the government to help along the privatization through the legislation and its economic policy. At the talks the two sides discussed the possibility of EBRD taking part in the difficult process of changing the economic system in Bulgaria. Mr. Attali was familiarized with about one hundred projects, most of them presented by private companies.

Many problems related to the interaction between the bank and the Bulgarian institutions were discussed at the talks at

the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Services. Some details were specified, such as what institutions should be set up in Bulgaria and how the country should organize its relations with the EBRD. The conditions of evaluating and choosing the projects presented by the bank for granting credits were considered too. According to Mr. Attali Bulgaria can be helped by sending specialists in different fields and financing the training of Bulgarian specialists in Europe. Mr. Ivan Pushkarov, minister of industry, trade and services, informed the guest about the most important projects on which the settlement of some key problems in ecology, power generation, electronics and the promotion of the private business depends.

Received by Popov, Vulkov

AU1001204791 Sofia BTA in English 2027 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Sofia, January 10 (BTA)—This evening Bulgaria's prime minister received Mr. Jacques Attali, president of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, who is paying a two-day visit here.

Mr. Popov acquainted his guest with the economic situation in Bulgaria. The talks discussed the possibilities for granting credits and their eventual size.

This afternoon Mr. Jacques Attali also met Foreign Minister Viktor Vulkov, who informed him of the political situation in Bulgaria and of the basic trends in this country's foreign policy. In response Mr. Attali said that the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development has been established as a political institution and that its task is to assist the material and political integration of the East European countries into the European structures. He showed interest in Bulgaria's views on the borders in Europe and the European economic structures and in Bulgaria's relations with the former communist countries and with her neighbors.

Police Action Against 'Illegal' Trade in Sofia

AU1001215391 Sofia BTA in English 2102 GMT 10 Jan 91

["Police Undertake Campaign in Downtown Sofia"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 10 (BTA)—Black market for illegal trade in foreign currency, women and weapons in the center of Sofia, this is how the Bulgarian Television described the places where the Central Police Headquarters conducted a campaign today for catching speculators. This is the first police operation of this kind and apart from the faces of the speculators, the TV reportage also showed the automobiles used by the police an Alfa Romeo make, instead of the usual "Lada" or "Moskvich" cars.

The Press Center of the Ministry of the Interior has announced that 400 policemen took part in the campaign. It was concentrated on two spots in the center of Sofia and in one of the motels near the capital. The places where illegal deals are being made are well-known to the public but until now the police had not interfered. About 78 persons have been detained, 50 of them with foreign currency. There have been confiscated 5,500 U.S. dollars, about 24,000 German marks, more than 300,000 leva and goods to the tune of 50,000 leva. The police also found a gas pistol, two bottles of tear gas and two automatic knives. Preliminary proceedings have been initiated on some of the cases.

At his first press conference the new minister of the interior, Mr. Khristo Danov, (he is not affiliated to any political party) said that he would show no tolerance towards speculators.

At a session of a special commission with Sofia's local administration held here today it was pointed out that almost no goods are entering the capital, that the storehouses are empty and that many of those working in the trade network are engaging in speculation. The anti-speculation law has proved inefficient. The local administration will take measures for intercepting speculation.

No Decision on Turkish Language Study Adopted

AU1001215491 Sofia BTA in English 2111 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Sofia, January 10 (BTA)—No decision has been taken by the government or by the Ministry of National Education on the issue to introduce the study of the Turkish language in the Bulgarian schools, Mr. Matey Mateev, minister of education, told the parliament this evening. But this question has been discussed.

On the initiative of President Zhelyu Zhelev it will also be discussed at the Political Consultative Council with the Presidency.

According to the Bulgarian Constitution citizens of a non-Bulgarian origin have the right to study their language along with Bulgarian, which is obligatory.

Mr. Mateev said this in answer to a question put to him by the MP [member of parliament] of the Fatherland Party of Labor Mr. Dimitur Arnaudov.

Opposition Urges Radio, TV Chairman Dismissal

AU1001181191 Sofia DEMOKRATSIYA in Bulgarian 28 Dec 90 p 1

[DEMOKRATSIYA report: "Radio Protests"]

[Text] The "Free Air" Club and the Podkrepa Radio Association once more urge Aleksandur Vladkov's dismissal as chairman of the Radio and Television Committee and the appointment of a new man who has never been involved with the structures of the totalitarian regime. This was stated in a joint declaration of the two organizations. They also consider the Program Council of the radio to be illegitimate, on the grounds that some of its members were appointed to their leading posts by the nomenklatura of the Bulgarian Communist Party

Central Committee. The two aforementioned organizations are convinced that the Program Council reports on the current situation of the radio are nothing but biased disinformation and insinuations and argue that the radio is still controlled by the Bulgarian Socialist Party and the representatives of the special services who have not yet been removed from this institution.

Foreign Debt Control Commission Established

AU1001190191 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Sofia, January 10 (BTA)—At its session today the government decided to set up an interdepartamental commission with the Council of Ministers for controlling the foreign debt and for coordinating cooperation with international economic and financial organizations, banks and groupings. It will include representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Economic Relations, of Finance, of Foreign Affairs, of Industry and of Trade and Services, of the Bulgarian National Bank, of the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank and of the Ministry of Transport.

SDS Group Elects Cochairmen, Spokesman

AU1001203191 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Excerpts] After several futile attempts to elect a leader of the parliamentary group of the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS], and after the three election rounds today again failed to produce a chairman, a compromise was reached. Several minutes ago, Dr. Petur Dertliev and Stoyan Ganev were elected cochairmen. [passage omitted]

Aleksandur Yordanov was elected spokesman of the SDS parliamentary group.

Green Party MP on Conflicts Within Opposition

AU1001150791 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 10 Jan 91

["Insidious Unity"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 10 (BTA)—Defending its unity may turn to be fatal for the Union of Democratic Forces [UDF], a UDF activist warns.

Dismantling communism and removing communists from power is a noble goal, but it cannot be the invariable platform of a union, says Mr. Solomon Pasi, MP [member of parliament] of the Green Party—a member of the UDF. His article published in REPORTER 7 is headlined "Insidious Unity" [and] treats the contradictions within this coalition of parties, movements and organisations.

According to Mr. Pasi, a mathematician with a good knowledge of philosophy, now that the UDF has fulfilled three quarters of its tasks, three quarters of the heterogeneous coalition's platform has been exhausted. The uniting effect of the common goal is reduced to a minimum.

According to Mr. Pasi, the most important contradiction inside the UDF ensues from the different responsibility borne by member-organizations of different weight. There are both big parties with hundreds of thousands of members in the coalition and phantom organisations whose membership cannot be defined. Besides, some of the parties are already solidly represented in parliament and are committed to the government, while others are led by the sadistic desire to ruin any government. Therefore the union cannot lastingly follow a uniform line of behaviour. This makes the UDF absolutely unpredictable. "The Socialists are repeatedly taken aback by the opposition's actions, just in the way the opposition itself is," Mr. Pasi points out. He draws the following conclusion: "The UDF is remarkably consistent in its inconsistency."

The second contradiction is of an ideological nature. Within the coalition there is a left wing, a rightist center, republican populists as well as aristocratic royalists. The conflict is still germinating, but it may result in the split of the union, Mr. Pasi believes.

The third contradiction is between the old and the young members of the opposition which influences and deepens the ideological conflict. Here is the contrast between the somehow tolerated young dissidents and the never ageing opposition of those once repressed.

As the author writes, the UDF is burdened by the replacement of stable balance by ostentatious unity which is typical of primitive democracy. And it is like a mirage which saps the vitality of the opposition and promises to turn into its Waterloo.

Federal Assembly Holds 11th Joint Session 8 Jan

Houses Add "StB" Secret Service to Agenda

AU1001150591 Prague CTK in English 1336 GMT 8 Jan 91

[Text] Prague Jan 8 (CTK)—The two houses of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly (parliament) agreed today to add to the agenda of their 11th joint session, starting today, the issue of the collaboration of members of legislative bodies and governments with the disbanded "StB" secret service.

The session of the House of the People and the House of Nations will discuss a charter of fundamental rights and freedoms, the parliament's rules of procedure and hear an address by Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier. The session rejected a proposal for the parliament to take a stand on the issue of the self-determination of the republics of the Soviet Union, after the Soviet Government sent paratroops to the Baltic republics.

Presenting the Christian Democratic Union's (KDU) proposal to add the question of collaboration of members of legislative bodies and the Federal, Czech, and Slovak Governments with the former "StB" secret service and a report of the parliamentary commission investigating events of November 17, 1989 to the program of the session, Deputy Vaclav Benda stated that it is being increasingly disclosed that the central state bodies are infiltrated by StB collaborators to a considerable extent. This fact ceases to be a moral problem and becomes a political issue threatening the stability and security of the state.

Inquiry Reveals 100,000 Secret Agents

LD1001181491 Prague CTK in English 1716 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Prague January 10 (CTK)—The parliamentary commission investigating the events of November 17, 1989 has at its disposal a list of all collaborators with the Czechoslovak secret police [StB], containing the names of over 100,000 agents.

According to the chairperson of the commission, Jiri Ruml, this network of agents operated in every area of Czechoslovak society and it cannot be ruled out that these collaborators may continue to keep their old contacts, either out of fear of extortion or fear of being exposed.

Deputies of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly departed from their scheduled agenda today to listen to the second report from the commission charged with bringing to light the events leading up to an attack by troops on a student demonstration in Prague in November 1989, which was followed by the fall of the communist regime in Czechoslovakia.

The commission is not providing any names to anyone for the time being, but is prepared to do so at the request of the appropriate bodies, said Ruml.

In the report, members of the commission give three main reasons why the vetting of secret police collaborators has so far not been adequately reliable. Firstly, screening has not been carried out in every department of the StB that maintains a list of secret collaborators. Secondly, as a result, not all of the methods available for uncovering agents have been used. Thirdly, says the report, much of this information has not been made public because some of the names in the files are "blocked", meaning there is an order not to reveal essential information in the course of the vetting.

Ruml stressed in his opening remarks that many of the deputies would "perhaps be disappointed that this report does not contain any concrete names or other information that could either impair the further course of the investigation or disclose facts whose secrecy pertains to the entire Federal Assembly."

He noted that unlike the previous parliamentary commission set up exclusively to investigate the events of November 17, 1989, the present commission considers it necessary to ascertain what happened leading up to that date and what followed it, as well as who consciously prepared the events and who wanted to thwart their results. "In the course of the investigation we met with both facts and concrete names. The findings were often surprising," said Ruml.

The deputies of the Federal Assembly rejected a proposal to close the doors of the assembly to journalists during the report of the commission's findings.

Assembly Passes Bill of Rights, Freedoms

LD0901235191 Prague CTK in English 2224 GMT 9 Jan 91

[Text] Prague January 9 (CTK)—The 11th joint session of the two houses of Czechoslovak parliament passed the bill of basic rights and freedoms here tonight, after two-day discussions in which 55 amendments were proposed, but only six accepted.

Approving the bill, Czechoslovakia fulfilled the legal condition for being admitted to the Council of Europe, expected in the first half of this year.

The bill of human rights and freedoms stipulates that international treaties on human rights and fundamental freedoms ratified and declared in Czechoslovakia are generally valid throughout its territory and stand above law.

This prevents repetition of the situation which was common under the former communist regime (toppled by the November 1989 revolution) which did ratify these international documents, but often grossly breached

them. This prompted the establishment of the Charter 77 movement and the Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Persecuted.

The bill will be part of the new Czech, Slovak and Czechoslovak constitutions which are to be drafted by the end of this year. The final wording is a compromise between the Czech and Slovak drafts which differed on some points. The Slovak version placed greater emphasis on social and economic rights, especially regarding the right to work, guaranteed under the former regime. In the conditions of market economy, to which Czechoslovakia started to change over on January 1, 1991, this right is formulated less obligatorily.

Many deputies took the floor in the debate on the bill, especially those representing Christian-oriented parties who called for an article on the right to life right from conception to be incorporated in the bill.

The opponents to abortion argued with moral principles, and were critical of the fact that Czechoslovakia is second in the world, after the USSR, in the number of abortions per population.

Other deputies pointed to the women's right to decide by themselves and to the fact that a ban on or curbing of abortions would lead to backstreet abortions.

The eventual codification of the right to life in the bill means at the same time confirmation on the ban on death penalty which was outlawed by parliament already last May.

The claims of the Slovak National Party (SNS) for the curbing of ethnic minorities' rights were rejected by a majority of deputies.

The bill was passed by a 218-1 vote with (?9) abstentions.

Now, all Czechoslovak laws and other legal regulations adopted in the past with have to be amended to be brought in harmony with the provisions of the bill of rights and freedoms.

Dienstbier Speaks on Renewing Sovereignty

LD1001183691 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0930 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] The 11th joint session of Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly continues in Prague. Jan Pokorny brings you the first information from the parliament:

[Pokorny] In the presence of representatives of the Prague diplomatic corps, we have been listening, together with deputies, to a report by Foreign Affairs Minister Jiri Dienstbier on Czechoslovak foreign policy and on our international position.

The main task, according to Minister Dienstbier, is to renew the sovereignty of the Republic and to gradually normalize relations with all countries and areas. None of these relations is normal. The minister noted that to renew sovereignty, it is above all necessary to achieve the withdrawal of Soviet troops. He said that by the end of February all Soviet combat units, with the exception of one motorized rifle regiment, will be withdrawn from our territory.

Continuing his speech, Jiri Dienstbier discussed our membership in the main European Communities. We have obtained the status of a guest in the Council of Europe, and in the first half of this year we are to become a regular member. On 20 December, Czechoslovakia, as the first country of Central and Eastern Europe, started official talks on association within the European Communities. When noting the fact that the association agreement could become valid as early as 1 January of next year, he reminded deputies that today it is necessary to amend our legislation to [correspond to the] laws and regulations of the European Communities.

When listing the foreign trips of our representatives, Jiri Dienstbier discussed in more detail his latest trip to Arab countries and our military unit. Deputies appreciated the minister's information that when the question was put to the commander of whether anyone wanted to return home, not a single soldier applied. Jiri Dienstbier singled out the exceptional political significance of the present of our unit in Arab states.

Minister Dienstbier also spoke about the efforts to create new relations with the Soviet Union but despite this, however, our relations remain disarranged; political dialogue at the highest level lags behind. He appreciated the exceptional positive role which Eduard Shevardnadze played in our relations until now. Dienstbier illustrated the effort toward cooperation with the Soviet Government, and also with republics and regions by speaking about the signing of a memorandum on economic cooperation with the Russian federation and Lithuania.

The development of relations with Germany was singled out by Minister Dienstbier as being most significant; mutual visits at various levels have created a firm basis for talks to start in January on a political treaty with Germany. According to Chancellor Kohl, a treaty could be signed by Easter. In this connection, Jiri Dienstbier asserted that all issues would be dealt with exclusively at the government level and that thee are no reasons for concern. So much at least on some of the issues mentioned in the report by Jiri Dienstbier to deputies of the Federal Assembly.

Foreign Minister Reviews Foreign Policy

LD1001230691 Prague CTK in English 1257 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Prague Jan 10 (CTK)—"Our foremost task has been to restore the sovereignty of our Republic and gradually normalize our relations with all countries and regions," Czechoslovak Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier told the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly (parliament) here today.

Dealing with the country's international standing and performance of its foreign policies he said that for the restoration of Czechoslovakia's sovereignty it was necessary to achieve first of all the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the country. The talks on this subject started without delay and their rounds progressed in a weekly rhythm. (74 per cent of the Soviet troops were withdrawn from Czechoslovakia by the end of 1990).

The activities aimed to establish normal conditions, i.e. to remedy what the previous governments neglected or deliberately refused to do have included conclusion of agreements on visa-free travel with almost all European states. The rebuilding of the position in Europe and worldwide has required extraordinarily intensive activity on the part of not only the Foreign Ministry but also the president of the republic, the prime ministers of the federation and the Czech and the Slovak Republics, government ministers and parliamentarians, Dienstbier said.

Czechoslovakia is establishing links with or returning to the principal European and world groupings. It has acquired a special guest status in the Council of Europe and is to become the council's full member in the first half of this year, the foreign minister said.

Czechoslovakia was the first country of Central and Eastern Europe to start on December 20 official talks on association of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic with the European Communities. The association is to be based on gradual creation of a zone of free trade and liberalization of the flow of persons, services and capital. In fact, the EC markets are opening for Czechoslovakia already now. They have lifted or suspended quantitative restrictions on imports from Czechoslovakia and since January 1 they have been applying towards the country a so-called general system of preferences. Czechoslovakia wishes that the association agreement enters into force as early as January 1, 1992, Dienstbier said.

At the same time Czechoslovakia is developing relations with the European Free Trade Association. In an effort to establish the country as an integral part of the future European architecture, Czechoslovak activities on a subregional scale are of substantial importance. The Pentagonal (associating Italy, Austria, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Czechoslovakia) is a good example of it. One year after its formation it has developed as a flexible group with a specific program and a distinct identity. Membership of the grouping is sought by a number of other countries, particularly by Poland, Switzerland and Bavaria. The Pentagonal also acts as a stabilizing element in Central Europe and an instrument facilitating integration into European institutions.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier went on to say that the diplomacy of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic has been devoting increased attention to the environment. At the conference of the European countries' environment ministers to be held in Dobris near Prague in June 1991 Czechoslovakia shall propose the development of a pan-European system of environment protection and advocate the adoption of a joint program that would set priority objectives and strategy.

It is no longer possible to separate economic, security-related, cultural or political relations. The Czechoslovak foreign service intends to contribute in an effective manner to a successful transition of Czechoslovakia to a market economy and to gradual incorporation of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic into the European integration processes and world economy.

Czechoslovakia has been paying all-round attention to the safeguarding of security and stressing that structures of confrontation should be replaced by structures of cooperation. Therefore it has put forward a proposal for the establishment of a European security commission. The country has also played a significant role in the launching of the discussions on the need for new security arrangements on the continent and on institutionalization of the CSCE process.

One of the most important results of the Paris summit in November 1990 is the understanding to the effect that after the conclusion of the 1991 Helsinki follow-up meeting truly all-European disarmament talks should begin. The post-Helsinki II phase will require strengthening and advancement of all-European security structures, naturally with the USA and Canada participating.

Dealing with the Warsaw Pact Jiri Dienstbier said that Czechoslovakia has presented a timetable for dismantling its military structure which is to be completed by July 1, 1991. However progress came to a standstill last November. Planned meetings have been postponed several times upon the request of the Soviet Union. Czechoslovakia is therefore negotiating with Hungary and Poland about what should be done next. If there is no interest in further negotiations discontinuation of the operation of the Warsaw Pact even before Helsinki will be considered.

Czechoslovakia's relations with the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf area over the past decades were kept at a minimum level or were non-existent. Nevertheless Czechoslovakia reacted to the aggression against Kuwait not only verbally but also by sending a highly specialized military unit to the region, Dienstbier said.

Czechoslovakia has launched an economic reform in a situation in which its traditional markets (Eastern Europe, mainly the Soviet Union and the former GDR-ed) have disintegrated and it will not be easy to find new or return to old ones with commodities that would be irresistible to them. On top of that the political situation in the countries of central and eastern Europe is not entirely stable. It would be a disaster if the new democracies in this part of the world were to be throttled by economic collapse and new populist or nationalist demagogues and new dictatorships would emerge.

Dealing with the country's return to Europe Dienstbier said that if Czechoslovakia does not proceed to enter

Europe together with Poland and Hungary, it may not be able to enter for a very long time. Czechoslovakia is linked with Poland and Hungary not only by common borders but also by common interests. In the nearest future the highest representatives of the three countries should meet in Visegrad, Hungary, the meeting place of the kings of Bohemia, Poland and Hungary.

Czechoslovakia will strive to create new relations with the Soviet Union as it is in its interest to stabilize them and draft long-term prospects. For the time being this effort is hindered by the unclear division of powers between the Soviet center and the republics. Czechoslovakia wants to cooperate with the Soviet Government and also with the republics and regions, Dienstbier pointed out.

The most impressive development occurred in the relations with Germany. Negotiations will be launched in January on a political treaty with Germany. Chancellor Helmut Kohl is of the opinion that the treaty could be signed by Easter. Simultaneously discussions are being held on the possibilities of alleviating the consequences of the disintegration of the East German market for Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia is also bearing in mind the strengthening of the role of the United Nations made possible by the end of the cold war. The U.N. may now fulfill its mission in the defence of peace and strengthening of international security.

Jiri Dienstbier said that Czechoslovakia is preparing a concept for the talks of 22 countries on conventional forces in Europe and on confidence building measures. New institutions and mechanisms will start functioning in the Helsinki process this year. The CSCE Secretariat should start its activity in Prague in February, he added.

Czechoslovakia is going to specify its relations towards NATO as one of the pillars of European security and stability in the present time. An international conference on the prospects of European security will be held in Prague in the spring under the auspices of NATO Secretary-General Manfred Woerner and the Czechoslovak foreign minister, he said.

In the coming years Czechoslovakia will devote necessary attention to its relations with the developing countries. Their significance in the country's foreign policy is determined mainly by economic factors.

The worst thing that could happen would be the substitution of the East-West confrontation by a long-lasting North-South one, accompanied by terrible armament and further exhaustion and wastage of the economic, environmental and human potential. Czechoslovakia wants to contribute to an increased application of all the resources of the planet and mankind exclusively for the purpose of a harmonic development of human beings and their natural environment, Dienstbier said.

Parliament members were also addressed by former Czechoslovak Minister of the Interior Richard Sacher, deputy to the house of people who said that the formation of the new big power—Germany—and parallelly the development in the Soviet Union are of priority significance for Czechoslovakia. In his opinion Czechoslovakia's foreign policy is oriented primarily to other parts of the world. He expressed doubt whether today's Czechoslovak foreign policy fully ensures the country's future sovereignty.

Minister Dienstbier rejected his opinions.

Parliament Calls For Baltic Solution

LD1001164691 Prague CTK in English 1612 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Prague Jan 10 (CTK)—The 11th joint session of the two houses of Czechoslovak parliament today called on the Soviet parliament to seek political solution to internal problems of the Soviet Union which influence the situation throughout Europe.

In their statement, the parliamentarians voiced anxiety over the recent dispatch of Soviet troops to the Baltic republics. "Proceeding from the unfortunate historical experience of our people with the solution of political problems through military force, we hold the view that the current discords between the republics and the centre of the Soviet Union cannot be settled through force, but through a calm and business-like dialogue," the statement says.

CTK Summarizes Federal Government Session

LD1001225491 Prague CTK in English 2102 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Prague Jan 10 (CTK)—The Federal Government approved at its session today Czechoslovakia's accession to the statutes of the Council of Europe and approved the basic principles of the country's membership of the organization.

Prime Minister Marian Calfa reported to the session on his official visits to Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia December 1-4. The purpose of the visits was to acquaint these countries' governments with the developments in Czechoslovakia after November 17, 1989. It was also necessary to put Czechoslovakia's commercial relations with them on a purely economic and commercial basis at the level of enterprises.

Important conclusions include Algerian agreement to supply natural gas to Czechoslovakia and the solution of the question of Algerian payments for 1986 and 1987 credits for military hardware.

The Moroccan king promised an early ratification of the agreement on dual taxation and the Tunisian prime minister basically approved the transport of Algerian gas for Czechoslovakia across Tunisian territory. The visit

opened the possibilities for a significant development of relations with the three countries, Calfa said.

Discussing again safety of operation at the V-1 nuclear power plant in Jaslovske Bohunice, the government took note of the state commission's report that the plant would continue to be in operation, under a special regime. Reconstruction will be carried out at the same time to increase safety. The V-1 plant at Jaslovske Bohunice currently accounts for 25 per cent of all nuclear power production in Czechoslovakia. (Austria has been demanding a shut-down of the plant, the oldest in Czechoslovakia, since last year).

The Federal Government approved a report on the drafting of a 1991 general agreement which can be expected to be concluded between the government, the trade unions and employers by the end of this month.

Full accord has not been reached in talks on agremeents concerning payments and mutual settlements with Cuba, Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, in connection with the former Soviet bloc countries' switching over to payments in convertible currency in 1991. Agreements with Romania and Yugoslavia still depend on the solution of minor points. A new round of talks with these countries will take place this month.

The government consented to the expiration of validity of an agreement between the Czechoslovak and the Soviet Governments on providing commercial and technical service on supplied machines and equipment.

The government approved rules of procedure and composition of its council on information systems whose task will be to coordinate and promote introduction of information systems into all spheres of society so that they are compatible mutually and with equipment used in Europe. Minister Pavel Hoffmann will be at the head of the council.

The government approved changes in its resolution of December 1990 on returning the property of the former socialist Union of Youth to the people of Czechoslovakia. It will be turned over to the Czech and Slovak regional governments on the basis of a 2 to 1 ratio.

The government heard the proposal for a 30-50 per cent increase in international telecommunications and a 100-per cent increase in international postal services as the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) member states are switching over to payments in convertible currencies.

The government agreed with introducing a system of regular cost of living and wage adjustments for pensioners. As of March 1, 1991 pensions will go up by eight per cent. Pensions which are the only source of incomes will rise by 20 per cent, i.e. by 240 to 1,440 crowns per capita a month and to 2,400 per couple a month.

Dienstbier Voices Fears on Saddam Victory

LD1001212791 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] At today's rally in Plzen, Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier, expressed the hope that yesterday's meeting between James Baker and Tariq 'Aziz—despite ending without results—could testify to the fact that the Iraqis are thinking how to get out of the crisis. Developments will be complicated, and it is difficult to guess what is going to happen.

According to Jiri Dienstbier, a Saddam Husayn victory could lead to the forming of a new superpower armed with all types of modern weaponry. The ending East-West confrontation could be transformed into a North-South confrontation, with the same results.

Report Cites 90,000 Deported to USSR in 1940's

AU1101104491 Prague CTK in English 1430 GMT 9 Jan 91

[Text] Prague Jan 9 (CTK)—Some 90,000 Czechoslovak citizens, above all Slovaks, were illegally dragged to the Soviet Union after World War II, Stefan Pazdera, secretary of the confederation of political prisoners in Slovakia and head of the Registration Center in Presov, East Slovakia, told a press conference here today.

The Czechoslovak citizens were dragged away in two stages. In 1944-45 and 1946-49 civilian men were transported to 70 labor camps in the Caucasus and Siberia and spent three to ten years there. Only about one-third of them returned home. The majority are not alive any more, Pazdera said, adding that according to estimates of the Registration Center in Presov, which deals with this problem, some 1,200 Czechoslovaks still live in the Soviet Union and are afraid of returning home.

The Presov Registration Center is going to hand over materials concerning this issue to the Czchoslovak Ministry of the Interior and the Foreign Ministry very soon.

Interior Ministry Spokesman on Refugee Influx

LD1001230391 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Report on interview with Federal Interior Ministry spokesman Martin Fendrych by Milada Richterova; place and date not given]

[Text] The expected influx of refugees from the East, especially the Soviet Union, does not please our people very much. This must be said openly, and in any case it is nothing to be surprised at. However, it, is something we must expect, and in this context Martin Fendrych, the press spokesman of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, was interviewed by our editor Milada Richterova.

[Begin recording] [Richterova, in Czech] There is fear that Western Europe will use its strict immigration legislation to close itself off from a wave of refugees from

the Soviet Union and the Eastern countries. Are we able to provide people who cross the borders into our country with assistance for a stay of some time in our country?

[Fendrych, in Czech] This year, 1991, we would be capable of looking after about 10-20,000 people. Some Western states such as Switzerland and Finland are saying that they will not take any refugees from the Soviet Union, but there are also states which are not rejecting the influx of new immigrants so strictly, and an interesting example could be Norway, whose government recently declared that it would accept and take care of a large number of refugees, even if it came to mass crossings of the borders. The Austrians, for example, estimate four million people, the Poles are also speaking about several million people, the U.S. forecasting office is estimating 40-50 million people this year, and the Soviets themselves are talking about just under a million. Personally, I think that this last Soviet estimate is the most likely. In any case we will exert every effort to ensure that the influx of refugees is regulated.

[Richterova] Can you be a little more specific about how it will be regulated?

[Fendrych] It will be regulated by our actual economic situation and that of the Soviet Union. The Soviets will be able to travel to the West, and that means to Czechoslovakia too, only with a certain specific sum of hard currency. The Poles, for example, will demand $20 per day, and for the Soviets it is even harder than for us to obtain hard currency. If there really is a threat of a mass exodus, then a visa requirement will probably be introduced. [end recording]

Environment Minister Sees No Reason To Resign

AU1101113491

[Editorial Report] Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech on 5 January 1991 on pages 1 and 2 carries a 1,200-word interview with Czech Republic Environment Minister Bretislav Moldan by Jana Smidova and Jaroslav Veis entitled "I Am Not About To Resign." In the interview, the place and date of which are not given, Moldan responds to "rumors" about his "expected resignation" in connection with the discovery that his name "figures in the register of secret collaborators of the State Security Corps [StB]."

Moldan says that he is "not going to resign" because he "never was a collaborator of the StB." He only confirms that he was "under StB surveillance for many years" in connection with his work in the ecology movement. He also announces that he will ask the screening commission of the Czech National Council to investigate his case.

In the body of the interview, Moldan discusses the nature of his contacts with the StB. He says that since the start of his work in the ecology movement in the early seventies, he was regularly contacted and interrogated by StB agents, especially after trips abroad. The StB's interest in Moldan had two "peaks"—the years 1983 to 1984 when he was interrogated as one of the authors of a study on the state of environment in Czechoslovakia, which became the foundation of one of the best known Charter 77 documents, and in the months before November 1989 when he used to be asked to provide "information on specific persons and events." Moldan stresses that these contacts were extremely unpleasant for him and that he "refused to cooperate explicitly and in a loud voice." During the last interrogation immediately prior to 17 November 1989, he says, an attempt was made to make him sign a commitment to cooperate with the StB. Moldan vows, however, that "I immediately protested in loud voice that it is out of the question, that I would never sign anything of that sort." The minister also denies to have ever been offered money by the StB.

Asked about his political future, Moldan says that he is confident that the Czech National Council screening commission will confirm him clean but that it is up to the Czech National Council to decide on his future. He thanks Czech Prime Minister Petr Pithart for having allowed him to "open the whole affair" and to defend himself. Asked whether any other members of the government have been accused of cooperation with the StB, Moldan replies that he does not know.

Eighteen Die in Soviet Tank Explosion

LD1001153291 Prague CTK in English 1013 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Prague Jan 10 (CTK)—Wednesday's [9 January] explosion of live munition in a Soviet tank at Bohosudov, North Bohemia, claimed altogether 18 lives.

The accident was caused by a technical defect, according to Soviet military sources. The bodies of the tank's three-man crew have been found but are unidentifiable. Local people have been finding parts of bodies and clothing in the vicinity of the barracks housing the Soviet unit.

First Romany Journal Published in Slovakia

AU1001133891 Prague CTK in English 1421 GMT 8 Jan 91

[Text] Bratislava Jan 8 (CTK)—The first issue of a sociocultural monthly ROMA, the first in the history of Romanies living in Slovakia, has been published in the Slovak Republic recently.

Opinions of representatives of the political parties and social organizations of Gypsies in Czechoslovakia on their present and future, Gypsy poetry, articles on culture, health care, fashion, etc. will be included in the periodical. They will be written in Slovak, Hungarian, and the Romany language.

In the Czech Republic a monthly for the gypsy family LACHO LAV (Good Word) has been issued since last year.

Director Says Plant May Operate Until 2005

AU1001142991 Prague CTK in English 1918 GMT 8 Jan 91

[Text] Bratislava Jan 8 (CTK)—The V-1 nuclear power plant at Jaslovske Bohunice, West Slovakia, could generate electricity until the year 2003 and V-2 until 2005 after reconstruction, the complex' director Juraj Kmosena told journalists here today.

The press conference was held at a time when Austria has been demanding the immediate closure of the Jaslovske Bohunice V-1 plant for safety reasons. Several inspections by foreign experts from Siemens (Germany), Westinghouse (United States) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), have been conducted at Jaslovske Bohunice. But none of them, unlike an Austrian team, deem it necessary to shut the plant down.

Kmosena said that about 80 measures recommended by the foreign experts, will be carried out at the V-1 plant by 1992 to raise its performance and safety. This would ensure its operation until 1995, and further reconstruction would make it possible to use the plant until the end of its service life, i.e. 2003.

Commenting on the unofficial Austrian offer to pay Czechoslovakia 3,500 million schilling in compensation for a full closure of the Jaslovske Bohunice plant, Kmosena said that this sum is equal to a mere six-month output of V-1.

Within the concept of Czechoslovakia's fuel and power industries, the construction of another two nuclear power plants in Slovakia is being considered. But they would not be equipped with outdated soviet VVR reactors as the Jaslovske Bohunice plant, but with modern Western-type ones. Bids have already been received from the United States, France, Germany, and Japan. The Soviet reactor is to be installed at the Mochovce plant, also West Slovakia, whose construction has reached an advanced stage.

Czechoslovakia has one more nuclear power plant at Dukovany, south Moravia, and another is being built at Temelin, south Bohemia. Nuclear power is most important for Czechoslovakia for ecological reasons. Thus far electricity has been predominantly generated at thermal power plants burning low-quality brown coal.

* * *

Responding to an announcement by the Austrian press agency APA that according to a "secret report" by the Czechoslovak Ministry of Economy the Jaslovske Bohunice plant is to operate until 1995, the ministry's Deputy Prime Minister Jan Jicha told CTK that the report is not secret. It will be submitted for discussion to the Czechoslovak Government this week after which it will be made public.

The report envisages electricity generation at Jaslovske Bohunice until 1992 and further operation will be conditioned by the realization of a number of technical measures. The costs cannot be determined now, Jicha said. The APA report spoke about 300 million korunas (28 korunas = 1 dollar) for operation to be preserved until 1995.

Commentary Examines Formation of New Government

AU1101104891 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 7 Jan 91 p 2

[Jan Bazyl Lipszyc commentary: "More Continuation and More of Balcerowicz"]

[Text] Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki announced in the Sejm on Friday the formation of a government of "continuation and breakthrough." But his Sejm expose delivered on Saturday and the list of the proposed cabinet indicates that this will be rather a government of continuation, especially in the economic and foreign policy spheres. There is no sign of any breakthrough. No one knows how the prime minister thinks he will attain many of his objectives, some of which contradict each other.

The prime minister clearly tried hard to please everyone who listened to his government program. He promised everyone a share in the rapidly privatizing national wealth (without explaining what share, when, or how) and the possibility of becoming a private entrepreneur.

He also promised more money for education, science, and health, and to farmers he offered protection against a flood of cheap foodstuffs from abroad. He said that the unemployed must be given the chance to find work, but also that weak enterprises should quickly go bankrupt. He announced changes in the ministries of agriculture and construction, but failed to specify what kind of changes.

Only one deputy prime minister is envisaged in Bielecki's proposed government—Leszek Balcerowicz. Adam Tanski, who is meant to be minister of agriculture, was a departmental director in the Ministry of Finance until spring 1990, when he became vice minister of agriculture. One of the conditions that Balcerowicz dictated to Bielecki was that Ewaryst Waligorski remain minister of transport. It is also said that Polish National Bank President Wladyslaw Baka will be replaced by Stefan Kawalec, who is currently director general of the Finance Ministry.

Despite what Jan Krzysztof Bielecki said about "placing the reform in the hands of experienced market practicians," none of the new economic ministers (Zawislak, Lewandowski, and Glapinski) has any experience in economic activity.

They, too, will have to study for the first few months, acquaint themselves with the subject matter of their ministries, and select or get to know their colleagues.

Balcerowicz's team is in an incomparably better situation. It already has 15 months of government work behind it.

No one knows whether Prime Minister Bielecki will want to or be able to assume direct supervision over economic matters, but it seems unlikely that he will do so.

So one can clearly see that Balcerowicz is in a much stronger position now than he was under the Mazowiecki government. He will be the prime minister's only deputy, and will have much broader possibilities of controlling the economy than he had before.

Army Chief Complains Over Defense Budget

LD1001214991 Warsaw PAP in English 1309 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 10—It is still a survival budget, complained head of the General Staff of the Polish Army General Zdzislaw Stelmaszuk, reporting on a draft budget of the National Defense Ministry at today's meeting of the Sejm National Defense Committee.

The budget is sufficient to cover only maintenance costs, medical service and wages. There is no money to cover deployment of forces or purchase of modern equipment, Stelmaszuk underlined.

Balcerowicz Speaks on Modernization of Agriculture

LD1001235891 Warsaw PAP in English 2226 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 10—"A programme for the modernization and development of the countryside should be worked out and funds offered by foreign partners for the purpose used," Leszek Balcerowicz told the Sejm (lower house) committee for agriculture and food economy here today.

He added that the appointment of a new government will improve the situation in the Agriculture Ministry as people competent to hold talks on the use of foreign offers were lacking in the department.

The state will support the restructuring processes in agriculture. The budget bill earmarks separate means for lowering the interest rate on credits for biological progress, purchase of land and investments in agriculture.

"The finance policy will promote farms that are beginning to develop their production," Balcerowicz said.

In another development the Parliamentary Floor Group of the Polish Peasant Party failed today to adopt a resolution on the party discipline during the voting on the composition of a new government and left the decision on the question to deputies.

The stand was adopted after the members of the caucus had held a three-hour meeting with candidates to the new cabinet Leszek Balcerowicz and Adam Tanski.

The Parliamentary Floor Group faced a dilemma as the Sejm agriculture committee had given an overwhelming support to Tanski for agriculture minister but refused to accept Balcerowicz as finance minister saying that his plans on the future are in fact the continuation of the hitherto policy criticized by farmers.

The members of the peasant caucus addressed several questions to both candidates concerning the crucial issues of the economic and rural policies.

Answering the questions, Vice Prime Minister Balcerowicz favoured a strategy which would reconcile the interests of individual producers with the interests of city dwellers.

Foreign Ministry Statement on Baker-'Aziz Talks

AU1001213291 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2113 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/1/1991—In connection with the dialogue in Geneva between James Baker, U.S. secretary of state, and Tariq 'Aziz, minister of foreign affairs of Iraq, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania states the following:

Already on the outburst of the gulf crisis, Romania's Government expressed deep worry about the recourse to force against Kuwait and demanded the undelayed withdrawal of the Iraqi troops to within their national frontiers and the settlement of the exiting disputes by negotiations, upon the principles of the UN Charter. As a matter of fact, in all its diplomatic demarches in the last five months, the Romanian party firmly declared for a peaceful settlement of the crisis, for avoiding a military confrontation with devastating effects for the countries in the region and unpredictable consequences for the whole of the world.

The Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs received with satisfaction the news on the agreement reached on the meeting in Geneva between the U.S. and Iraqi foreign minister, expressing its hope that it would lead to a political settlement in compliance with international law and the Security Council resolution.

However, we regret to see the failure of the January 9 meeting and assess that a great chance to peacefully settle the current crisis in the Gulf and to avoid military confrontations has been spoilt.

The Romanian Foreign Ministry hopes that on the days ahead the diplomatic efforts will be continued and intensified, in the UN Security Council, by the UN secretary-general, as well as by various states or groups of states, so as to reach a peaceful ending of the crisis and have thus political reason and wisdom triumph.

As for Romania, it reiterates its firm and steady position in favour of a peaceful settlement of the Gulf crisis, based on the resolutions of the UN Security Council, and will back all efforts and initiatives on this line.

Country Ready To Aid UN Peacekeeping Forces

AU1001195291 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1805 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/1/1991—On January 8, Romania's permanent representative to the UN [United Nations], Ambassador Aurel Dragos Munteanu, had an interview with the UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, during which he made known Romania's readiness to participate in UN's peace-keeping operations with troops or experts, said the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Teodor Melescanu, undersecretary of state.

The peace-keeping forces or the observer missions are made up of military from the UN member states designated by the Security Council or the UN secretary-general following consultations. The peace-keeping forces which have only defensive weapons continue to serve their countries, but during the mission they are given by the UN, they must act under its authority, benefiting by the privileges and immunities stipulated by the Charter.

In the past, Romania showed selective attitude toward such an activity operating according to criteria that referred essentially to political alliances within the UN and justified in the main by ideological reasons.

Making known Romania's readiness to take part with troops or experts in the UN peace-keeping operations, Romania's permanent representative insisted more particularly on the political significance of such a decision which is an expression of this country's reintegration into the current evolution of the United Nations structures, a process initiated after the December revolution. Romania's new demarche is a logical continuation of its determination to eliminate its backlog from the organization's special budget for peace-keeping operations, backing in this way, too, the process of consolidating the organization's credibility.

When making the decision to put troops or experts at UN peace-keeping forces' disposal, Romania has also been encouraged by the Security Council's ability to take solidary actions of late, despite the complexity and gravity of the problems it has been confronted with.

The Romanian Government's offer was received with satisfaction, as it has come at the due time, considering that the UN needs now more than ever before to be supported by all the states.

Timis Prefect, Staff, Mayor Announce Resignation

AU1001123991 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Our Timis County correspondent reports that during a meeting held at the Timis County Prefect's Office, Mr. Florentin Carpanu informed those present that, as of today he has presented the prime minister of the government his resignation from the office of Timis County prefect. On the same occasion the subprefect, the secretary of the prefect's office, the counselor, and the prefect's spokesman, as well as the mayor and the deputy mayor of Timisoara Municipality also tendered their resignations.

Likewise, the resignation of Colonel Viorel Oancea from office as commander of Timis County Police was announced.

Our correspondent also reports that taking into consideration Mr. Florentin Carpanu's activity and the moral stature, the group of parliamentarians which is representing the entire Timis County electorate wishes and

supports Mr. Carpanu's stay in office. At the same time, Timis County people are asked to grant him moral support and a normal working climate.

Roman Refuses To Accept Resignations

AU1101090591 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0809 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 11/1/1991—On January 10, Romania's prime minister Petre Roman was handed the resignation of Mr. Carpanu Florentin, Mr. Andrei Matiu, Mr. Emil Mateescu and Mr. Constantin Gheorghe Popa from their Timis County prefecture posts.

Romanian prime minister did not accept their resignation. The problems in Timisoara Municipality and the County of Timis are to be analyzed by a governmental team that will visit enterprises and institutes in the County of Timis.

Timisoara Prefect's Office Appeals For Calm

AU1001212591 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2029 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/1/1991—Pursuant to consultations of the Prefect's Office and City Council officials, and the commander of the Timis County Police, shows a communique conveyed for broadcasting to the ROMPRES national agency, the decisions on the announced resignations keep valid, but the respective persons will continue their activity for one week as of today, a period in which they ask for the government's support to settle the enterprises' economic problems that go beyond their competence, the assurance of the union leaders in all economic and social units that they will help establishing a climate of industriousness and discipline in units, assurances from all Timis publications that they will no longer proceed to incitement and calumny, presenting instead in an objective manner the aspects of the socio-political life, and the end of the demonstrations in front of the Prefect's Office and of the City Hall of Timisoara, so as to allow the decision-makers to work normally. [sentence as received]

If the requirements are observed, the opportuneness of sticking or not to the resignations will be reconsidered on January 16, 1991.

An appeal of the county administration to the city's population shows that the confidence the public claims to have placed in the county's authorities will be demonstrated only if "each and everyone goes to his or her job and to do his or her best there."

"If you will be able to do so, you will not be alone. We will be with you and will help you. We can fight together for our ideals, by working instead of shouting. We believe in the maturity of the county population's thinking and first of all of the Timisoara population. We are sure you will understand that the only solution is work irrespective of the political or other interests of the Timisoara City and Timis County citizens, we are sure the above requirements can be observed and that you are on our side, which we expect you to prove by facts," the appeal reads.

Prefect Addresses Timisoara Rally

AU1001215291 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2213 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/1/1991—As the news was broken that the Timis County prefect, Florentin Carpanu, and his main associates, as well as the chief of the county police resigned, a rally started on January 10 at noon, in front of the Prefect's Office, which lasted until late in the night, blocking the city's main street car lines. At the rally, Mr. Carpanu read before the crowd the statement of designation and the reasons of that action. The crowd demanded the prefect to give up his decision and stick to his office. A new communique was issued in the afternoon, in which the decision was postponed by one week, being conditioned upon a string of actions and initiatives meant to help easing the tension, establishing, peace, understanding and an industrious atmosphere, of confidence among people. A protest was read out in the evening, in behalf of the unions, comprising major political claims all along the rally that proceeded peacefully, slogans were shouted against communism, the government, the president, the government's resignation was demanded, and general strike. At dark, the demonstrators went home.

SZR, Vatra Romaneasca Protest Banning of Paper

AU1001200491 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1909 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/1/1991—The Romanian Journalists Union [SZR], an all-press union federation, strongly condemns the extremist action of suppressing the publication of the daily "RENASTEREA BANATEANA" of Timisoara and terms it as unqualifiable in a democratic context.

The SZR insistently demands that the government should restore democratic stands in the Timis County dismissing with no delay and taking legal action against an abusive prefect and other civil servants who have committed this crime against freedom. The journalists union also requests the judiciary to expose and punish the persons that exerted pressure on the editors of the said newspaper. The SZR standing committees summoned for Tuesday, 15 January, will also considered other forms of protest in keeping with the principles of the trade union movement. Until then it recommends all its members to take stand in their publications against this grave offence that sets a precedent.

The national organisation "Junimea-Vatra Romaneasca" has taken note with appallment of the recent actions in Timisoara, which seriously offended the right to free expression by the interdiction of one of the most

important dailies of the Banat province, "RENASTEREA BANATEANA," writes a communique issued by "Vatra Romaneasca."

We demand immediate action from competent authorities to stop the actions of persons inapt for a normal social behaviour, who are trying to take profit of the Timisoara peaceful citizen's demonstrations to shield their own anti-democratic actions.

Paper Resumes Publication

AU1101091591 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0809 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 11/1/1991—The newspaper "RENASTEREA BANATEANA" which was suspended on January 9 by the Timis County Prefecture, has resumed publication on Friday.

TAROM Strike Ends; Regular Flights Resumed

AU1001111991 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2211 GMT 9 Jan 91

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 9/1/1991—The state undersecretariate for civil aviation released a communique announcing the resumption of the TAROM regular flights to the following schedule:

--Domestic flights starting from Monday, 14 January 1991;
—External flights starting from Saturday, 12 January 1991, bound for: Frankfurt, Zurich, Amsterdam, Athens, Larnaca, Berlin, Copenhagen, Rome, London, Brussels, Paris, Moscow, Budapest, Prague, Istanbul, Tirana, Warsaw, Tel Aviv.

Senate Passes Amendments to Land Stock Law

AU1001215191 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2035 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/1/1991—In the Thursday, January 10 session, that started at 9 a.m. [0700 GMT] and was closed at 6 p.m. [1600 GMT], the senators passed following amendments, Articles 42, 72 of the land law—i.e. chapters 5 and 6—referring to "the use of land for agriculture, and for the temporary or permanent use of land for purposes other than agriculture and silviculture." As against previous days, debates were held in an atmosphere of relaxation, and the fact that the two articles were approved by unanimity of votes stands proof to that.

The senators were handed the draft budget of state administration for 1991 and the 1990 fiscal year.

Trial of Former Generals, Officials Resumed

AU1001211391 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1834 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/1/1991—The debates in the trial against Tudor Postelnicu, former minister of the interior, retired Colonel-General Iulian Vlad, former head of the state Security Department, and other ten generals and senior officers charged with illegal deprivation of freedom of more than 1,200 people during the events on December 21, 1989, continued at the Supreme Court of Justice—the Military Section.

Only six of the 12 prosecution witnesses appeared before the court and their testimony referred to the way in which they were detained and ill treated by repression bodies.

The trial was postponed and will be resumed on Friday, at 09:00 hours, local time [0700 GMT], when another ten prosecution witnesses are to be heard.

The penal code sanctions the illegal deprivation of freedom with a jail term of one to five yeas.

The trial is expected to last longer as the court will have to hear more than 200 witnesses.

* Campeanu's Criticism of Civic Alliance Examined

91BA0163A Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 7 Dec 90 p 8

[Article by Anton Uncu: "Mr. Campeanu and the Civic Alliance"]

[Text] In an interview aired on Radio France International on 11 November 1990, Mr. Radu Campeanu, speaking about his view of the Civic Alliance said: "The thing is, I don't know whether this is a new party or not. Like others, I read the manifesto [published] yesterday or the day before that. I think that it is the same kind of confusion as that of so-called professional intellectuals, people of talent and of real intellectual value who want to get into militant politics, too, thereby verifying the words of Marghiloman that every Romanian wants to be a minister. I think that this is a negative factor in Romanian politics; it generates the same kind of confusion as that stirred by the same circles at the beginning of the year, when they were talking about being apolitical, about an exclusively civic society rather than a political society, saying we didn't need political parties; in the end, all kinds of intellectuals decided to run in the election—14 or 16 in Bucharest—who of course didn't win any seat in Parliament but only managed to divert several thousands or several tens of thousands of votes from the Peasant or Liberal Parties. That was a considerable political blunder, which some of those intellectuals admitted at one point. Now I see that, inspired by I don't know what sentiments or resentments, they are doing it all over again in the form of a pseudo-party, because it doesn't call itself a party; it is a sort of association that alternately claims to be apolitical, civic, or opposition, but all it manages to do at the moment, I repeat, is to add confusion to the Romanian political arena. I don't think that it is a positive move."

Of course, that's just one opinion and we can take it or leave it. I am only presenting it. As a member of this

Civic Alliance, which I will certainly leave as soon as it should become directly interested in the struggle for power, I feel a need to appeal to Mr. Radu Campeanu's political experience to clarify several questions.

For example, I don't understand by what logic the independent intellectuals who ran in the election "only managed to divert several thousands or several tens of thousands of votes from the Peasant or Liberal Parties?" How come they didn't divert several thousands or tens of thousands of votes from the FSN [National Salvation Front], thus weakening its position and strengthening that of the PNL [National Liberal Party] or the PNT-cd [National Peasant Christian Democratic Party]? Are you trying to give credence to the idea that the support for and unity of beliefs of the FSN were stronger and more difficult to break than was the case for the two major opposition parties? Do you perhaps imagine that if the intellectuals in question had given up the idea of running independently they would doubtlessly have joined the camp of the two above mentioned parties? So, on what is your reasoning based?

It is possible that you may be confused about the position of the Civic Alliance in the Romanian political arena and fail to see either the sentiments or resentments that sustain it.

I will list a few of the sentiments and resentments that in your eyes create a partisan political attitude interested in the struggle for power and that you have named more than once, but I will refresh your memory in a few sentences: the disastruous condition of the economy, the events of 13-15 June which demonstrated the rulers' powerlessness to govern democratically, lack of frankness and dialogue, the perpetuation of institutions, bodies, and persons taken over from the old regime after being painted in more attractive colors, etc. But if in your case poverty, division, economic chaos, and lies arouse a manifest political reaction subordinated to the party's program and its interests, something that may impel you to make tactical concessions and to agree to necessary and explicable alliances and compromises (many of which are necessary and explicable in the struggle for power), is it possible you don't understand that the same feelings of discontent may sustain a patriotic act? Please don't misunderstand me, I'm not saying that political actions cannot be patriotic. God forbid! I'm only saying that a patriotic act can be more beautiful and generous than a partisan political option.

You said that the Civic Alliance is not a positive action. You may even believe that, but the only reason you said it is that it may serve the interests of your party and yourself as its leader. Had it not been so, the politician you are would betray himself. In the struggle for power, generosity and absolute frankness are, of course, unacceptable if they weaken the party's position in the dastardly arena.

These in short are, Mr. Campeanu, the canons imposed by membership in a party, and thus a part of the whole. The Civic Alliance addresses the whole. Because the danger that may threaten the part that you represent by the establishment of a dictatorship in Romania is infinitely smaller than that which threatened this country. Your attempts to create a united opposition, a viable alternative for the case that the present government party reveals itself incapable of ruling the country—which it has already done in my opinion—failed every time. Why? Because of the too many group interests and ambitions that interfered and because of too little love of the country.

The fact that on 15 November the Civic Alliance was a sea of several hundreds of thousands of people should give you and others food for thought. It was not confusion that brought those people out into the street, but the absence of an alternative and the certitude that the ideas hallowed by the sacrifices of last December—freedom, democracy, prosperity—are almost as hollow as before, that too little has changed—dangerously little—for us not to fear that we may once again miss the historical chance given to us by a pure revolution.

* Campeanu on Unions, Government Shortcomings

91BA0163B Bucharest ADEVARUL in Romanian 7 Dec 90 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Radu Campeanu, chairman of the National Liberal Party, by Andrei Alexandru; place and date not given]

[Text] We continue our series of discussions with leaders across the political spectrum. In this issue we carry the interview given for us already in the first half of November by the chairman of the National Liberal Party [NLP] and deputy spokesman of the Senate. The delay in its publication was caused by the length of the text.

[Alexandru] How many members do you have in Parliament, and why not more?

[Campeanu] We have 27 deputies—I'm not counting the 'rotten wing'—and ten in the Senate. Why so few? There was about 20 percent fraud in the elections; the electoral campaign was conducted brutally and we didn't manage to adapt to it.

[Alexandru] Some parties have established enterprises in order to finance their activities. How is the NLP managing?

[Campeanu] We subsist on membership dues and individual donations, but I don't think that we can continue like this for much longer. I think we will try to open enterprises which will also 'pay their dues'.

[Alexandru] How many members does the NLP have?

[Campeanu] We have approximately 200,000-300,000 members. We noticed that people were apprehensive after the June events, but now they are once again coming to us. We do, however, have many sympathizers.

[Alexandru] Tell us something about the antitotalitarian forums.

[Campeanu] The NLP initiated the local forum in Cluj, but our perception of these forums has begun to change, because some people believe that a united political superstructure should be created. I'm waiting for further clarifications from members of those forums, but I don't think that such a political superstructure can be useful. It could lead to isolation of the parties.

[Alexandru] Do you receive outside aid from liberal parties?

[Campeanu] We received various kinds of aid before the election, but not anymore, although we could use aid, especialy after the miners' visit. I still hope to obtain some damages from the government for the losses we've suffered. We are negotiating.

[Alexandru] What do you think of the Romanian government?

[Campeanu] The government's order of priorities is wrong. The first problem that should be resolved is that of peasants property. We requested in Parliament a solution to that problem, but with no success. Another priority that has been neglected is privatization. We also have been requesting the establishment of an independent television station; we suggested that Station 2 along with all its equipment be assessed, divided into shares, and sold 51 percent to the public and 49 percent to investors who should also be professionals. We put this proposal to both the president and the prime minister—no objections were raised, but nothing was done about it either.

[Alexandru] What other criticism do you have of the government?

[Campeanu] I begin with the idea that the government is encountering inherent difficulties that any other government would have run into. However, I don't think that the government carries sufficient authority because of its lack of weight and political experience. Of course, what experience could they have after 45 years of communism? I think that the governmental team means well; they're technocrats; they can show you very conscientious reports complete with figures and percentage points, but they have none of the political spirit and force that can give life, inspire trust, and get people involved.

[Alexandru] Would you have liked to have the government members as your advisers?

[Campeanu] You may be right at that. The politician is the architect of great principles, but he needs advisers and technocrats as technicians for the small principles. So I would say that they can be very good as advisers. They lack the grand political vision.

[Alexandru] Do you think that if you had been prime minister your achievements would have been superior to those of the Romanian government?

[Campeanu] If we had been in power we would have had a great disadvantage in comparison with the present government; to wit, we would have been sabotaged by the existing structures more than they are; to be sure they are sabotaged, too, something that is not at all negligible. On the other hand, if we had been in power at this time an incipient private economy and privatized enterprises would have been on their way, not to mention that we would not have had to carry the miners on our backs. A second advantage we would have had is financial and technological aid from the West.

[Alexandru] Since you have brought up the miners, do you think that the 13 June events were spontaneous or organized?

[Campeanu] I don't think they were spontaneous. But I don't know who organized them.

[Alexandru] What do you think of President Iliescu's performance since the elections?

[Campeanu] Aside from the utterly fairy-tale interpretation of the June events, I have no criticism. I think that he took a very good initiative—I don't know whether it was his own—to contact representatives of the opposition. The results at the United Nations were not the way some of the newspapers tried to present them, not by a long shot. In point of fact, the proof of that was the negative vote of the European Council.

[Alexandru] How do you see the relationship between intellectuals and the rest of the population?

[Campeanu] I don't see the fact that the miners bludgeoned intellectuals, students, and us, the opposition, as a rift.

[Alexandru] What do you think of the trade unions and strikes?

[Campeanu] I was invited to the Tractorul plant in Brasov for a meeting with trade union leaders. I was surprised by the level and sense of responsibility of people there. Their questions were not simple, but then the entire situation in the country is not simple. Regarding these contacts, three deputies gave some sort of interview for the local newspaper in which they were asking what I was doing at Tractorul. If I came as chairman of the NLP, that was not permissible because we're not in an electoral campaign, and if I was dispatched by the Senate, I should have had a mandate along this line. These kind of statements are the consequence of political primitivism. But going back to the talks with the trade union leaders, I did not perceive them as agitators. Nevertheless, at times I had a feeling that we risk sliding toward the left because of the trade unions. All kinds of extremist movements can be grafted on to dissatisfaction.

[Alexandru] What is your view of the NSF [National Salvation Front]?

[Campeanu] The NSF is a conglomeration of heterogenous elements without any ideological adhesion among them. They are united by the desire to hold on to their seats. Before the elections their immobility reflected an almost general mood. This is where we erred, in that we didn't realize that the Romanian public didn't know how to change the situation. People were afraid of change and the NSF's immobility reflected general sentiments. The NSF will probably make efforts to become a social-democratic party. I have to admit that Mr. Claudiu Iordache, NSF's first deputy chairman, is a reasonable man.

[Alexandru] But I know that in Parliament some NSF members don't vote with the NSF. What do you think about that?

[Campeanu] Yes, that's a positive thing. We may yet witness the establishment of a movement outside the NSF, because the organization is very heterogenous. I think it won't win as many votes at the next elections.
[Alexandru] Are you ready for the local elections?

[Campeanu] Not yet. At this time we are upset that members of the opposition were not included in local councils. These elections, however, will be very difficult for the opposition. I think there will be abuses.

[Alexandru] What do you think of the opposition's activities?

[Campeanu] At times the man in the street is the opposition, too. In Parliament the opposition is fighting a tough battle to modify some draft bills.

[Alexandru] What are your complaints as a party?

[Campeanu] My one complaint is about the chicanery to which we are subjected through the VIITORUL newspaper, lack of newsprint, and the distribution system which is plain sabotage.

[Alexandru] Do you think that progress has been made in the matter of human rights?

[Campeanu] There has been progress and I think it is impossible that Romania should go back to the past. We are making progress in both the legal system and regarding the reprisal apparatus.

[Alexandru] Is there anything you would like to convey to the readers?

[Campeanu] ADEVARUL is not a friendly newspaper to me. On the contrary. It always took mistaken stances as far as I was concerned. Nevertheless, I agreed to give you this interview because I believe that as time passes everyone will change for the better.

[Alexandru] You said everyone, does that include you, too?

[Campeanu] Yes, I include myself, too. Everyone has something to learn.

* 'Solidarity' Needed To Overcome Difficulties

91BA0175D Bucharest ADEVARUL in Romanian 11 Dec 90 p 2

[Summary of President Ion Iliescu's 7 December speech on television]

[Text] I am using this means to directly address all the citizens at this complex moment that may be decisive for the future development of our country.

In the past few weeks we have experienced attempts by certain groups and members of the media to create social tension and escalate violence in our society. An entire campaign has been underway for some time, supported with particular zeal by ROMANIA LIBERA and a few other publications, with actions by certain organizations—some of them political, others allegedly apolitical—that use denigrating and slanderous slogans, couched in a violent language, and incitements directed against the government and elected state institutions. Ignoring the popular vote, threats are being proffered and calls are launched to forcibly topple the regime. This is a particularly dangerous and antidemocratic course apt to push the Romanian society backwards toward chaos, anarchy, and the rule of arbitrariness. Inflammatory slogans like "the only solution is another revolution," are irresponsible. This is a direct negation of the December revolution and of the path to democracy that Romania has adopted.

In spite of all the difficulties we inherited, the new government made efforts in the first half of the year to improve the living conditions of broad strata of citizens. As is known, measures were taken already at the beginning of the year in support of the peasantry and of agricultural units. Pensions were raised; paid postnatal leave was awarded to provide care for babies; gas and electricity tariffs were lowered; social shares were repaid and wage earners were exempted from any such further obligations, and pay raises were awarded in hard labor sectors. Those were only a few of the measures taken in the first half of the year; as a whole such measures made up over 130 billion lei of the budget. At the same time, however, the country is experiencing great difficulties generated, on the one hand, by a harsh legacy in the economy and in the people's living standard, which obviously cannot be easily overcome in a short period of time.

All the difficulties and hardships confronting our country are real and objective, and they require united forces and the efforts of the entire nation to ensure a climate of peace and civic responsibility, so that people can focus on working better and more efficiently. Tension, mistrust, suspicion, and direct incitement to disorder and violence; pressure from extremely aggressive minority groups; threats and calls to destabilizing

actions aimed at forcibly overturning the legal government; involving trade unions in work stoppages and in disrupting transportation or power and gas deliveries, and attempts to exploit the trade union movement in general for political purposes are particularly damaging in the present conditions. They are sources of deterioration of the already difficult situation in the country.

We understand and share the trouble and cares that people suffer because of the hardships facing us now at the beginning of winter. We are aware of the food supply difficulties, which have been worsened by the effects of drought. But there are opportunities and resources for ensuring basic staples in decent condition during this period. There are sufficient meat resources, bread can be supplied in good conditions, considerable quantities of potatoes have been imported, as well as a number of other foodstuffs, and even sugar and oil can suffice for everybody if [distribution] is improved. For that, however, we need more energetic measures, especially on the part of the government, to provide central coordination and supervision. Prefectures, city halls, and the local administration apparatus must intervene more actively to ensure smooth activities at production plants and stores. It is the duty of managers and workers in food production units and stores to appropriately adjust their work schedule, including Saturday and Sunday, in order to ensure regular supplies in all localities and neighborhoods. As the press and television have been reporting, there is still wide-spread irregularities, theft, and corruption that must be combated and exposed, and the competent bodies must take tough measures. The citizenry is expected to help the bodies in charge of public order and administrative bodies so as to establish order in those sectors.

Legitimate criticism appeared in the press and the people have been worried about the draft bill on sales of housing, which was published in the press before being thoroughly considered and finalized by the government, or debated by Parliament. Consequently, the government will retract it for substantial amendments, whereby the guiding principle will be to secure advantages for long time occupants and enable them to become owners of the state apartment in which they live, by calculating cost amortization and the rent paid to date by the occupants, so that future payments designed to cover the value of the apartnemnt should not exceed the amount of the present rent. In any case, no one will be evicted from their home. Similarly, advantageous credit conditions will be offered to young people, senior citizens, and families with many children and low income. The government is also discussing a number of social protection measures scheduled to be implemented in 1991.

We must show determination and moral strength. For that we need peace, understanding, and honest work. Consequently, I want to appeal to all the responsible factors, political and civic factors, and all the citizens to refrain from deepening dissent and together to struggle for understanding and for the country's wellbeing. We knew from the beginning that we had a difficult road ahead and that we would have to overcome great hardships. But all the difficulties can be overcome only if we work in solidarity and if we have social and political stability, peace, and trust. We won't be able to overcome them if we waste time, energy, and the few resources we still have on futile and irrational internal strife and if instead of building we allow what we have laboriously achieved so far to be demolished. The greatest danger threatening the Romanian revolution now is to sink the country into a confused struggle for power and a wave of social conflicts stirred around demands that cannot be met, and to start a street movement trying to substitute for political opposition.

In view of the fact that I have been criticized in the press, I want to assure public opinion and the citizenry that as far as I am concerned, I did not and do not try to cling to power. I am fulfilling a popular mandate for a limited term, a mandate that does not carry any privileges, but rather great responsibility toward the voters and the country. I remain open to any dialog, provided it is under conditions of decency and dignity, and respect for the institution I represent, not under pressure, blackmail, or imposed preconditions. Therefore I want to once again appeal to all the responsible forces and all the country's citizens to help ensure a good climate in which to celebrate the first anniversary of the December Revolution and to show due respect for the memory of the fallen ones; let us turn December into the month of the revolution and of winter holidays, a month of social peace, understanding, and social reconciliation. It is up to all of us to restore hope and to ensure the progress and prosperity that our country and people deserve by showing solidarity and a lofty civic spirit, and by observing legal order and legality.

* Foreign Minister on Human Rights Institute

91BA0175E Bucharest AZI in Romanian 11 Dec 90 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Foreign Minister Adrian Nastase by Irina Moroianu; place and date not given—first four paragraphs are AZI introduction]

[Text] An international scientific meeting was held on 23-24 October 1990 at the Association for International Law and Relations [ADIRI]. The meeting was attended by foreign ambassadors to Romania, Parliament members, directors of foreign human rights institutes, representatives of Romanian nongovernmental organizations, and Foreign Ministry staff.

On that occasion the minister of foreign affairs put up to discussion by the participants a draft bill on opening a Romanian human rights institute that can contribute to promoting the implementation of human rights, becoming familiar with international regulations on this issue, utilizing the experience of other countries, and fostering cooperation with international organizations.

The discussions highlighted the evident need for such an institute, which should operate as an independent specialized body. In the light of this, we decided to publish interviews with Foreign Ministry representatives, members of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate, and people in the street for the purpose of presenting as many suggestions as possible in connection with the above draft bill.

We had a dialog with Foreign Minister Adrian Nastase, who has a doctorate in law, and who opened and chaired the above meeting.

[Moroianu] Minister, we know that for years you were concerned with human rights issues; moreover, you are internationally recognized as one of the experts in this field. We also know that you have written a human rights study that will appear in an international law textbook under the aegis of UNESCO. You have also written a monograph in this area that could not be published under the previous regime, and that you are a founding member of the Human Rights Information and Documentation System and deputy chairman of the International Association of Human Rights Lecturers and Researchers. At the same time, you were the first East European expert to be invited to serve as study director of the Rene Cassini International Human Rights Institute of Strasbourg. Please tell us what prompted you to suggest the opening of such a human rights institute in Bucharest?

[Nastase] After the December 1989 Revolution a keen interest in human rights issues arose in Romania. That was only natural, because many of our frustrations stemmed from not being able to exercise basic human rights under the former regime. This enthusiasm naturally led to the establishment of institutional structures in this area, which requires thorough knowledge of the international legal and institutional field for the purpose of coordinating—in a nonconflicting manner—our internal legal projects with the already existing body of international standards, and at the same time broadly disseminating concepts and information concerning human rights, whose dynamics is very rapid considering the countless regulations existing in the world. There are more than 60 extremely important documents in this area. How many of those who currently deal with human rights issues have read these documents? So we need competence and professionalism in order to flesh out our natural concerns regarding human rights. Structures such as the institute we propose to establish exist almost everywhere in the world. Even some East European countries had such institutes from further back. For example, a human rights center has existed in Poznan, Poland, for a few years. Of course, this kind of institute is better represented in Western countries, especially in Nordic countries and the United States. There are also, if I'm not mistaken, over 3,000 nongovernmental organizations in the area of human rights. Consequently, I think there is no doubt that having such an institute in Romania is opportune. In my opinion, its functions should be to provide information, documentation, education, and research in the area of human rights. Also, such an independent institute—which should be placed under Parliament protection to preempt possible attempts at political manipulation—can be of great help to the approximately 15-20 nongovernmental human rights organizations already in existence in our country, in a twofold sense: On the one hand, it can provide them with information on human rights issues abroad, and on the other hand it can enter their messages into international data banks. Consequently, such an institute is important for both relations with public opinion and with the society, for providing extensive information, and for generating and conveying relevant human rights information to judges, police officers, and journalists, in other words, to those who must be intimately familiar with these international documents, and also for handling dysfunctional human rights situations in our country. In my opinion, however, such an institute must not generate reports itself. Reports are produced by given militant nongovernmental organizations and are taken with the respective sources, without any control or censorship, into a computerized system where they can be accessed by any domestic or foreign user; and of course, factural reports will be extremely useful to the parliamentary commissions that will handle human rights, possibly if an ombudsman institution is established.

[Moroianu] Minister, what will be the research priorities of this institute?

[Nastase] I think I should specify from the start that in our view this institute—the term may be misleading—is not a research institute. It will have some research functions, but that will practically be internal reseasrch designed to help it operate and keep up with the dynamics of ideas in the human rights field. So it should have a research filter whose purpose will be to introduce new concepts into Romanian culture and actions. Without a research department that knows exactly what rights are fundamental and what new human rights are proposed as fundamental rights, and capable of understanding them and bringing them up for discussion in Romania, it will not be possible to form ties with interested foreign factors in the field. Similarly, the issue of human rights generations is little known in our country. There was talk of a third generation of human rights, and now there is talk of a fourth. Human rights obviously have a certain permanence, but this permanence is relative, because human rights define the relationship between individual and society, a relationship that has been changing throughout history. Another aspect is that of argumenting human rights; in Romania there is a uniform viewpoint about this. So these are a few priority areas that would fall under the research department.

[Moroianu] The draft bill on the establishment of a human rights institute mentioned that it will publish a bulletin. What topics will the bulletin handle?

[Nastase] The bulletin that the institute will bring out must become a highly scientific publication designed to handle the most topical issues concerning human rights implementation both in our country and in other states. It will co-opt the most reputable of Romania's experts, primarily scientists, as well as foreign authors, and will publish the most recent studies in the field. Superior scientific studies will make up the main bulk of the bulletin, because that is the only kind of material that ensures a highly regarded periodical. The bulletin will also feature reports from all over the world on scientific activities in the field of human rights, congresses, meetings, and discussions concerning the defense and promotion of human rights.

One of the main objectives of this publication will be to ensure permanent links with all the state institutions and nongovernmental organizations dealing with human rights and to present their activities.

Another topic of exceptional interest will be draft bills and international conventions that are in the process of being hammered out, for which the bulletin will contribute research studies. One of its concerns will be to inform Parliament and government members, nongovernmental organizations and citizens and to provide them with documentation on national and international human rights regulations, for which purpose it will publish studies in compared law. A special place will be reserved for education, especially from the viewpoint of methodology, because, as I said before, such education is needed in Romanian society to promote a better understanding of human rights. Similarly, considerable space will be set aside for bibliographical material; thus, the bulletin will note the most interesting works published worldwide in the field. We intend to begin by bringing it out every three months, while later it will become a monthly publication.

* Gaps in Magureanu Report on Securitate

91BA0162A Bucharest LUMEA AZI in Romanian No 48, 29 Nov 90 p 5

[Article by Mirela Iamandi: "The Romanian Intelligence Service and the Problems of the Country"]

[Text] One of the first targets of popular attack, dissatisfaction, and protest in the East European countries that toppled their communist regimes last year were the security services. The citizens of those countries, watched and investigated for decades by the respective services, demanded that they be dismantled, that functionaries guilty of crimes and torture be sentenced, and that informers' files be made public. In short, the transition to a new, democratic society could not be achieved while a universally detested reprisal apparatus remained in place.

A similar natural process occurred in Romania, too; for months on end political figures, newspapers, and simple citizens demanded to know the truth about the former Securitate which, as is known, was incorporated into the army immediately after the Revolution. Last week, the director of the Romanian Intelligence Service [RIS], Mr. Virgil Magureanu presented in Parliament a report on the institution he heads, designed to provide answers to many of the questions that preoccupy the Romanian society. In any case, it was the first time that the problem of the Securitate and the secret services was discussed "in the open": of course, as part of the process of hammering out the future law on the organization of RIS and legal regulations concerning the secret service.

There is no doubt that no modern society can survive without a secret service or a state security service. From this viewpoint, RIS must exist, is necessary, and has legitimacy. As has been indeed recognized, however, this service is not cropping up in a vacuum; it has a legacy, and this is what is arousing questions. The most important question concerns what happened and what will still happen with the members of the former Securitate. Mr. Magureanu said that around the time of December 1989 more than 14,000 military cadres and close to 1,000 civilians were employed in the Securitate. Almost 6,000 cadres were removed or sent into the reserves. After the revolution, RIS took over one fourth of the intelligence apparatus of the Securitate. All the equipment used by the former Securitate to intercept telephone calls was dismantled and transferred to the Ministry of National Defense. Mr. Magureanu, however, admitted that some calls continue to be tapped. By whom? If RIS is not doing it—because it doesn't have either the equipment or the legal backing—the only ones who come into consideration are bodies that have such equipment. Which leaves only foreign agencies or the army! Who will answer this new question, and when?

In the past 11 months Romanian society has gone through events that have deepend the crisis and added new enigmas to the ones concerning the end of December. What can we do to contribute to clarifying the series of events beginning with 17-22 December, then January (12 and 28-29), March (Tirgu Mures), and especially 13-15 June? The report presented in Parliament was far from clearing the mysteries. It talked of foreign agencies and terrorist organizations, but it did not mention whether they were in any way implicated in the above mentioned events, either directly or through intermediaries. Was that a mere precaution, understandable for any intelligence service, or ignorance? In his answer to a question by Mr. Sergiu Cunescu, chairman of the Social Democratic Party, the RIS director actually added to the enigma; Mr. Cunescu could not have felt any better if he had been told everything that is known. We wondered whether Mr. Cunescu by any chance played a special role in those events, or whether what he might have learned was not what he would have wanted to hear? In politics truth is a rather nebulous domain and all that an observer can do is use logical instruments to feel around.

By floating the idea of interference by "foreign agencies" as the predominant motif of the stirrings in Romania during the revolution and later, the RIS director—we

will note—is exacerbating sociopolitical problems by adding to the complexity and confusion.

The "openness" we wish for (that can only be welcomed) should take effect on two levels: internal and external. Internally, by answering the questions people have been insistently asking for months, questions that continue to feed the discontent; this can contribute to partially dispeling tension, something that can help us overcome the crisis. Externally, correct and logical explanations to the events of this year may help eliminate the West's suspicions which were hightened after 13-15 June.

The RIS director dwelled at greater length on the June events which he placed, in keeping with his information, within a kind of chain of actions aimed at destabilizing the country and inevitably halting the democratic process. However, it was not clear who was at the origin of that chain. In answer to one question by Parliament members whether the causes were internal or external, Mr. Magureanu said, "both," but did not furnish any concrete data. Without such concrete data—which it is of course the duty of the parliamentary commission to disclose—will it be possible to remove the suspicions of the West that are still standing in the way of economic aid to Romania? Or is this chain so complex and convoluted that there is faint hope of relevantly straightening it out? What will happen in that case with the explanations expected not only by the West but also by our people?

A report on the situation of the Securitate and the secret services was welcome, necessary, and opportune. The same can be said about a law on the organization of such services clearly listing their duties, restrictions, and chain of command. But should the clarifications requested be made before or after the establishment of the new service? After this report (or should we say, this first report?) are we better equipped to know what happened, or are the questions even more numerous?

Trade Balance 'Critical'; No Importing Funds

AU1001125291 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1038 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 10/01/1991—The state of foreign trade at the end of 1990 is hardly a reason for optimism. With exports for hard currency and on a clearing basis only 55 per cent of the 1989 level, whereas imports were far larger, especially of power resources, agricultural materials and consumer goods, the ministry of foreign trade and tourism shows.

A steady drop in exports drained all hard-currency reserves so that in the second half of the year short-term external credits were resorted to for basic consumer goods imports. These credits are falling due in the months ahead.

There were big arrears also in honoring the contracts on a clearing basis, especially of those with the Soviet Union and other East European countries. Actually, the situation is such that if the terms of the contracts are not met by appropriate deliveries, we will have to pay in hard currency. So the state of foreign trade is rather critical at the beginning of this year. At stake are first of all industrial raw materials and power sources as well as basic foods such as sugar and sunflower oil. Negotiations are under way with both the Soviet Union and other East European countries, and with Western countries, including financial organizations such as the International Monetary Fund and various banks to find the money for these imports.

Exchange Rate, Investment Possibilities Explained

AU1001130591 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0958 GMT 10 Jan 91

["Political Life—Romania Past and Present"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 10/1/1991—**Foreign Trade**

Foreign trade served as the brain for Romania's economic production substance abroad, as a result of the low competitiveness of the Romanian performance, of the low technical quality of its deliveries abroad. As the Romanian 'leu' was not convertible, no relation between home could be set and international market prices. So, it was impossible to tell whether or not an import or an export activity was profitable. The forced repayment of the foreign debt by reducing imports dramatically increased the economic flow out of the country and exhausted the economy, and kept it away from the contemporary technological progress, the negative consequences of which will persist for years and may be even more serious than those of a foreign indebtedness.

With past constraints removed, imports have increased significantly of late. Many of them have been consumer goods not materials for promoting production. After the about 1.7 billion dollars reserves at the end of 1989 were used up the balance of payments was upset. Adding to this unfavorable evolution was a decision of the government in February 1990, according to which enterprises were allowed to record their export returns in terms of home market prices, which was a step back even from the previous period. When certain constraints exchange rates had to be observed.

A new foreign debt had been building, but not on account of industrial restructuring or re-equipment. The leu was devaluated (1 dollar = 35 lei) starting November 1. A date that enterprises must observe although it is still far below the black market one in recording their external transactions. This measure protects importing enterprises against extremely high costs. But it also blacks exports through lack of profit. The situation of short-term foreign payments is extremely serious. A serious trade deficit, compounded by the fact that COMECON operates in hard currency now, and Iraq has stopped its payments to Romania, asks for either drastic

import "adjustments" or foreign credits. The first option endangers the reform. The second mortgages the economy, if loans are used for consumption. Anyhow, at the present level of our export (which reflects our capacity to pay) access to credits on world markets is unlikely, especially from private sources.

Foreign Investments

Before the December '89 revolution only a small number of joint ventures were tolerated in Romania in which the Romanian party possessed at least 51 per cent of the capital. Foreign capital could not outweigh Romanian capital.

After the revolution, a new law on foreign investments has taken effect. Superseding earlier provisions made last year and before. Foreign investors are on a par with Romanian ones in point of juristic personality, and the setting up and registration of trade companies. At the same time, foreign investors are offered certain guarantees. Such as ownership rights for goods and capital brought to Romania. The right to participate in the management of enterprises in keeping with their charter and statutes. The right to sell their contract rights and obligations to other (Romanian or foreign) investors. The right to compensation in case of nationalization.

The possibility is stipulated for the whole hard currency profit made from the registered capital to be transferred abroad. At the official exchange rate.

Certain customs, fiscal and hard currency facilities are also intended to encourage exports. Some other facilities have in view the creation of jobs. The reinvestment of profits and the promotion of cultural or environment protection activities.

Investments are permitted also if most or even all the capital is foreign.

Government Issues Decree on Currency Quotations

AU1001200691 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1900 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/01/1991—A decree signed by Prime Minister Petre Roman empowers the National Bank of Romania to authorise banking units and economic agents based in Romania to bid currency sales in compliance with the provisions of the law. Bids quoted for such auctions will freely regulate the leu's rate of exchange to the convertible currencies quoted by each bank authorised to do so. The currency exchange proper will then be operated at a rate commonly agreed by the banks involved.

The new decision will become effective 15 days after issuance.

* Letter to Defense Minister on Forced Transfers

91BA0163C Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 7 Dec 90 p 2

["Text" of open letter to the minister of National Defense, by Lieutenant Colonel (in forced reserve) Petru Litiu"]

[Text] Mr. Minister:

I always thought that military honor in combination with human dignity were the most important traits of an officer and that the actions and attitudes they justify can have nothing in common with lying, betrayal, moral decrepitude, cowardice, and treason, or with political machinations or the play of personal interests. I viewed myself equally bound by our obligation to be all that we can be. Or rather by the obligation to be men, because I am mainly referring to men. *Sic est romanorum vir untquam sit,* says an old Latin proverb (If you are a Roman you must be a man to the end).

I always believed other people's promises and did my utmost to fulfill my own. And above all, I believed in the promises of highly placed men, because they touched on essential, even fundamental issues for people, for society, for social life, and for individual lives; an irreversible phenomenon and a unique tradition which depends upon our will, but also on our ability to educate our will. I believed in you and in the promises you made immediately after being appointed minister of National Defense concerning the democratization of the military institution and protection for the cadres who formed CADA [Action Committee for the Democratization of the Army]. I accepted the explanations you issued every time measures were taken against us, and I believed you were sincere when you urged us to continue the actions we began in February. I defended you at your most difficult times and supported you against those who doubted your good faith, in the hope that you will not deny us and the ideas you accepted. Now, however, when the most active CADA members have been sent to the reserves, I can no longer believe your words, whatever your explanations may be. Because you cannot claim that you have stripped us of our active officer status in the interests of the military institution, not as long as the army still has in its ranks people who have on their conscience many of the victims of December 1969, the injustices and abuses committed during the "epoch" they supported from inside the nomenklatura or as counterinformers, or people whose false posture is more than evident. In other words, all those who still fall under the jurisdiction of Order No. 1/1990 which you issued at the request and with the cooperation of CADA.

Mr. Minister I can no longer believe you now that you have sent us to the reserves, after you told us on 12 November 1990 at the GDS [Group for Social Dialogue] press conference (organized by CADA and no one else) that no one will touch us. No one but you. At that time you also promised that you will never again order the army to go against the people and substitute for the

order-keeping forces, but on 14 November 1990 you issued a communique that asserted the opposite of what you had stated two days earlier.

Mr. Minister, we know who asked you, with a smile, to send us to the reserves; we also know that the chairman of the Supreme Defense Council is also the commander in chief of the army, although on 12 March 1990 you told him that the army no longer wished to take orders from a supreme commander. But it will. And you, as an officer of the Romanian army, which does not wish to play in the hands of the rulers and which places honor and dignity above any other interests, should have acted as you promised you would: either by defending us, or going into the reserves with us. But you didn't. Why? Because the person who requested you before the Army Higher Military Council to strip us of our officer status is well aware of your acts. But he is not the only one; so is Timisoara, and heroical Timisoara now calls on you to stand fair trial. Not by yourself, but together with Generals Guse and Chitac. Some say this circle should be expanded to also make room for Generals Voinea, Topliceanu, Rosu, Dindareanu, Florea, and others.

Whatever you may do, in the end the truth will come out whatever the thickness of the layer of the "plaster cast." This is much more important than the fact that you sent us into unemployment at the time of the worst crisis in Romania's history. Unfortunately, the most influential factor in this crisis are the moral and educational aspects, in the sense that at present this nation has what it deserves.

Mr. Minister, you sent us to the reserves for nothing. The present situation of the army is not our doing. Like the current situation in the Romanian society, we are only the effect of the perpetuation of a communist and totalitarian type of thinking that still governs some high-ranking military cadres, just like many members of our society, precisely in order to show that they are not capable of overcoming their own condition, so strongly consolidated in over 40 years of dictatorship: that of slaves of their own powerlessness or immorality.

You sent us into the reserves for nothing, and I personally will not request to be reactivated as long as the National Defense Ministry is led by a general in whom I have not the least trace of faith, who at a decisive moment for the nation took refuge inside the shell of a face-saving plaster cast, abandoning his troops like a caravan without a guide. I still put my hopes in the force of CADA's ideas and in the fact that the army will follow the path imposed by the people when the time comes to prove the finality of the first line of our national anthem!

Lt. Col. (in forced reserve) Petru Litiu

* Misuses of Armed Forces Condemned

91BA0163D Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 6 Dec 90 p 2

Article by Roxana Iordache: "The Civil Power Is Confiscating the Army!"]

[Text] Romania's Parliament (the Senate at its 6 November session and the Chamber of Deputies on 3 December) passed a bill calculated to induce a profound state of anxiety in the people.

The bill on "the establishment, organization, and operation of the country's Supreme Defense Council" [SDC] is the most disturbing—and revealing, concerning the intentions of the current rulers—bill passed so far, because, instead of guaranteeing peace at the borders and sanctioning the army's noble mission of defending the people against foreign threat, it turns the army into a gendarmerie and puts it completely under the command of the civil power, with whose colors we are quite familiar.

This is the composition of the SDC:

a) Chairman: Romania's president (Ion Iliescu); b) Deputy chairman: the prime minister of the government (Petre Roman); c) Members are the: minister of state for Commerce and Industry, minister of National Defense, minister of Interior, minister of Foreign Affairs (Adrian Nastase), head of the President's Political Analysis Office?!!!, director of RIS [Romanian Intelligence Service] (legally established?!), secretary of State and chief of staff, director of the Foreign Information Service (who?).

Among its duties, our attention was caught by point g: "the cooperation plan between the Interior Ministry and the Ministry of National Defense and its implementation, in connection with the intervention and missions of their units, including the use of weapons, ammunition, and equipment, in matters concerning the guarding and defense of major national installations, and maintaining and restoring legal order."

In addition, a bill will be voted on "the organization and operation of the Ministry of National Defense," among whose duties point u stipulates: "to fulfill any other missions envisaged by the law" (Which?!) Equally noteworthy is article 4 under which, in contrast to the Interior Ministry, whose leadership is in the hands of the minister and a directorial collegium, it is stated that in the army, the secretary of State and chief of staff, and the secretaries of State and department heads were appointed not by the minister of National Defense, but by a government decision!

Last December Ceausescu mobilized an army—which seems to have been perhaps less subordinated—to "maintain and restore legal order" in the state against the interests of the Romanian people. Military units had been ordered to defend "the revolutionary achievements of socialism" (note that the fifth member of the current SDC is the head of the President's Political Analysis Office). The Romanian people had long realized what kind of "legal state" was involved. An army of slaves facing a nation of slaves, and the gladiators' fight expected to start at a sign from the rulers. Except that the people on the other side of the barricade were and still are unarmed. Their weapon is a miserable conscience.

And the first year is not even finished.

P.S. In their characteristic style, the Parliament members from the majority party insisted that the bill be passed urgently. Why was that?

Foreign Minister Continues Visit to Syria

Meets Syrian President al-Asad

AU1001112091 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2213 GMT 9 Jan 91

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 9/1/1991—On the last day of his visit to Syria, Romanian Foreign Minister Adrian Nastase was received by Syria's President Hafiz al-Asad, to whom he forwarded a message from Romania's President Ion Iliescu.

In his turn, the head of the Syrian state sent a message to the Romanian president. The exchange of documents was a proof of the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries and their peoples, of the wish of the two parties to develop them.

Syria's Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' attended the interview.

Ends Syrian Visit, Arrives in Amman

AU1001211991 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1821 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/1/1991—The Romanian-Syrian talks held during the visit of Romania's Foreign Minister Adrian Nastase to Damascus highlighted Romania's willingness to continue its political and economic cooperation with that traditional partner.

Wednesday, January 9, Adrian Nastase was received by Syria's President Hafiz al-Asad. On that occasion, messages were exchanged between Romania's President Ion Iliescu and Syria's president. It was emphasized that the actions of cooperation between the two countries had to meet the needs of the two parties and contribute to the easing of the difficulties they are faced with. It was also underlined that it is only peace that can guarantee Romania's and Syria's efforts towards progress, for reaching the standards of civilization of this end of century.

The presence of two parliamentarians in the delegation, Senator Radu Tomescu (National Salvation Front) and Deputy Valeriu Pescaru (Agrarian Democratic Party) was a proof of Romania's wish to have a dialogue at the parliamentary level as well, which points to the ever deeper process of democratization in Romania, with effects in the foreign relations as well.

Thursday, January 10, Romania's Foreign Minister Mr. Adrian Nastase arrived in Amman on an official visit to Jordan.

In a statement to the press upon arrival Mr. Nastase said he carried a message from President Ion Iliescu to King Husayn of Jordan in connection with the peaceful settlement of the gulf crisis.

Syrian Reportage on Visit

WA1001163191

For reportage on the visit of Foreign Minister Adrian Nastase to Syria, including talks held with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', see the Syria section of the 10 January and subsequent issues of the Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT.

French Socialist Party Delegation Pays Visit

Meets With Iliescu 9 Jan

AU1001112191 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2208 GMT 9 Jan 91

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 9/1/1991—Wednesday afternoon, 9 January, President Ion Iliescu received, at Cotroceni Palace, a delegation of the French Socialist Party, headed by Pierre Guidoni, national secretary for international relations.

The guests expressed their interest in the political and social state of facts in Romania, in the pace and course of the democratic process in Romania.

The Romanian head of state gave a global picture of the stage reached by the political, economic and social democratic reforms.

Party Secretary Meets Roman

AU1001112291 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2209 GMT 9 Jan 91

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 9/1/1991—Prime Minister Petre Roman received Wednesday, 9 January, Pierre Guidoni, French Socialist Party secretary for international relations, who is in Romania on a documentation visit.

In a statement to the press, after the interview, the guest said he had received information from the prime minister concerning the present political, social and economic situation of Romania, the Romanian Government's future actions and plans and, on a larger scale, concerning the country's political prospects for the months to come. "We, said the French politician, watch with much interest the developments in Romania, the difficulties your country encounters and, of course, the good results you obtain".

Iliescu Trips to PRC, Pakistan, India Previewed

AU1001211491 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1811 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/1/1991—President Ion Iliescu's visit to the People' Republic of China over

January 14-19 will be a significant moment in the evolution of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and China in the new conditions created by the December 1989 revolution, stated at his weekly news conference Mr. Teodor Melescanu, spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Romania's president is to have interviews and talks with President Yang Shangkun and Premier Li Peng. Formal interviews are also envisaged with Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CC [Central Committee] of the Chinese Communist Party and with leaders of political parties within the Chinese people's political consultative conference. The agenda of the talks includes exchanges of views on the identification of ways to boost and diversify bilateral ties on political, economic, cultural, scientific an consular planes.

Special stress is to be laid on finding out the forms of economic cooperation and commercial exchanges apt to provide for the maintenance and growth of their volume while passing to payment in freely convertible currency.

Mr. Melescanu also said new juridical documents were to be signed during the visit in finance, banking, culture and the consular sphere, including a consular convention, agreement on avoiding double taxation, treaty on juridical assistance in civil and penal matters, programme for the application of the agreement on cultural collaboration over 1991-1993.

Views will also be exchanged on international issues of joint interest.

The sides will inform each other of the significant developments the two countries.

Besides the talks, the programme also includes visits to economic units in Beijing as well as to special economic zones in southeastern China: Guangzhou, Zhuhai and Zongshan, Mr. Melescanu specified.

En route to Beijing, President Ion Iliescu will also pay a short visit to Islamabad on January 13 upon the invitation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Mr. Ghulam Isaq Khan, and when coming back home he will stop over in New Delhi on January 19 at the invitation of the president of the Republic of India, Mr R. Venkataraman. Both in Islamabad and in New Delhi, the talks will approach questions related to the stage and prospects of bilateral links as well as major international issues of common concern .

In accordance with the spirit which governs new Romania, the visits will have a marked working character, the Foreign Ministry spokesman underscored.

USSR To Cut Methane Gas Deliveries

AU1001113391 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0955 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 10/1/1991—As against the 8 billion cubic meter requested by Romania for 1991 on barter terms, the Soviet party has offered to supply only 3 billion cubic meter of methane gas, demanding that any extra delivery should be paid in convertible currency, writes the daily "CURIERUL NATIONAL". In an article dealing with the results of the recent visit to the USSR of a delegation of the Ministry of Industry and Resources, the commentary terms the results of the negotiations for a new gas delivery contract with the USSR as less than modest, not to say catastrophic and shows that Soviet methane gas deliveries have gradually dropped since the beginning of 1991 to a meager 6 million cubic meter. On 6 January as against the daily 20 million cubic meter, which anyway used to meet only 20 percent of the overall daily consumption. Consequently Romania now falls short of 12 per cent of its daily gas requirements for private and public heating, for the cement, steel and metal industries, for power plants and, no less, for the chemical industry, ends the commentary.

Government Decision on Foreign Trade Regulations

AU1001212791 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2126 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/1/1991—Romania's Government has endorsed a decision on ensuring the necessary funds for the import of products provided for in the material balances. Among other things, it is stipulated that the importing economic agents shall meet the convertible currency cost from the convertible currency fund obtained from their own exports (in quotas provided for by the law), from credits, financing or purchasing line in convertible currency. When they cannot cover the convertible currency requirements, the importing economic agents buy the remainder from the state's convertible currency stock, at the official rate of exchange, by competition among three importers.

Another decision of the government, regarding the regime of goods export and import shows that as of January 1, 1991, these operations are liberalized, being subject to licenses for statistical purposes.

Also, the decisions stipulates that, to the end of protecting the necessary resources for the achievement of the domestic production, as well as for ensuring the necessary products for the population's consumption, the Ministry of Commerce and Tourism, by agreement with the ministries concerned, should establish the list of goods subject to export licenses that requires the advice of the relevant ministry, as well as the list of goods subject to export quotas. Likewise, in the event of certain imports being likely to seriously damage the internal production and certain products, the Ministry of Finance, upon the proposal of the Ministry of Commerce and Tourism, may set customs duty extras on import, with a temporary character.

The issuance of the import or export licenses, as well as the administration of the quotas shall be done by the Ministry of Commerce and Tourism, through the Foreign Trade Department.

*** 'Indifference' on Moldavian Issue Refuted**

91BA0175F Bucharest AZI in Romanian 11 Dec 90 pp 1, 3

[Article by Constantin Sorescu: "Tragedy and Demagoguery"]

[Text] Several times this fall at some of the very numerous Bucharest demonstrations requesting the unification of the Moldavian Republic, the first rows of demonstrators displayed a statement that, in flagrant contradiction to the declared purpose of the demonstration itself, was an insult to the national feelings of an important stratum of the electorate and in the final analysis, of the Romanian people. I will carefully reproduce it to make sure that it is correctly rendered, with its lettering and punctuation, although unfortunately I cannot reproduce its calligraphy: The "Emanations"—Don't see—Don't hear—And don't want to know anything about the fate of our Bessarabian brothers!"

What can be the meaning of this defiant and spiteful accusation? Who are the accused? Do they deserve the accusation with which they are charged so unhesitatingly and with with such evident aggressiveness?

Anyone not familiar with our political language may picture the "emanations" as some mysterious group from another galaxy who have infiltrated the Romanian collective and who are incapable, for reasons of psychosomatic incompatibility, to reason with its ideals. But those familiar with the major keywords of the kitschy lingo practiced in our present political scene knows who is targeted. Mr. Ion Iliescu has several times stated that the National Salvation Front [NSF] was the emanation of the revolution that began in December 1989. Consequently, the "emanations" are its members and sympathizers, or, if to go by the percentage of votes won in the election—as a political party and for its presidential candidate, the main "emanation"—60-80 percent of the population. Once we know who the "emanations" are, the meaning of the slogan printed inside the outline of the country's borders becomes clear: The great majority of Romanians this side of the Prut river is accused of being blind to the tragedy of the Romanians on the other side of the Prut, or, in plainer language, of betraying their brothers.

Calumny has had and may still have serious inhibiting consequences on the reaction of solidarity of Romanians in Romania with Romanians in Bessarabia to be sadly or cavalierly ignored. We cannot help wondering what obscure motives prompted the author of the slogan to besmirch the sacred map of the homeland and what realities or even assumptions may have served as his basis?

In its very name—National Salvation Front—the "emanation" asserts the importance that it attaches to the national ideal. And indeed, when it emerged in December, the Front didn't aim to rescue from physicial, cultural, and moral annihilation only given strata of the population, segments of the electorate, or social and professional classes; it aimed at rescuing a nation from dissolution, the Romanian nation. But since December we, the Romanians of Romania rediscovered the Romanians of Bessarabia and Bukovina, the Romanians in historical Maramures and Serbian Banat, the Romanians in the Balkan Peninsula, and the Romanian diaspora. The revolution restored a line of communication that had been silenced half a century ago on the eve of the war and that seemed to have been forever frozen. The entire Romanian being woke up to life from its death-like sleep. Such a regeneration would not have been possible without the approval and implication of the government party.

In the particular case of the tragedy of the Romanian of Bessarabia, the attitude of the "emanations" is as unequivocal as it is wise. It was clearly expressed in the resolution of the Romanian Parliament, in which the "emanations" are the majority. Their viewpoint, which consists of handling the issue resolutely, in a spirit of historical truth, in the context of postwar realities, and in a rigorous diplomatic style, was also embraced, after painful debates, by the representatives of the other parties, who, by giving free rein to otherwise natural emotions, risked harming those they wanted to help.

If it has no objective motive, if it is entirely false, and if it insults the national feelings of the majority of the electorate, for what purpose was this accusation of indifference to the sufferings of Bessarabia flung into the face of the NSF? Only one answer is possible: For the purpose of morally disqualifying it. One of the most terrible dramas of Romania's fate was dragged down into the political dispute of the day and the author (or authors) of the slogan proceeded to subject it to the most miserable demagoguery.

However, attempting to discredit one's political adversary by jeopardizing the fate of the homeland itself is a gesture that in fact discredits its author. The people of Bucharest realized the hypocrisy of the main emblem displayed by an anonymous hand at the head of the columns of people who were voicing their solidarity with their Bessarabian brethern, and made sure they disassociated themselves from its contents. Failing to persuade those who were handling it to remove it, they kept sufficient distance from it to protect the purity of their patriotic feelings. Many people, very many people, blushed in shame at the sight of that insult at the head of a demonstration for a lofty cause and hesitated to join those who made an effort to ignore it.

What else is there to say? It seems like a curse: On top of the pain caused by the events endured by Bessarabia this fall, the Romanian soul has been overwhelmed by the pain caused by the attempt of some politicians to demagogically distort our national tragedy.

Loncar Urges EC To Pursue Gulf Peace Efforts

LD1001112491 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1038 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jan (TANJUG)—Not even a minimal shift toward a peaceful resolution of the gulf crisis was made in Geneva at the meeting between U.S. Secretary of State Baker and Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, because of Iraq's unwillingness to show flexibility regarding its familiar stance. Budimir Loncar, Federal secretary for foreign affairs, stated this in Belgrade today upon his return from Luxembourg, where he consulted with his counterpart, Jacques Poos, EC president and Luxembourg's foreign minister.

"The unfavorable outcome of yesterday's meeting in Geneva is, without doubt, an additional factor in an already very tense and dramatic situation in the Gulf. However, I believe that not all chances of averting a war have been lost," Loncar said.

According to him, it is because of the dramatic nature of the situation that work must continue for as long as possible to find a peaceful solution. To this end Yugoslavia, as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, will continue its two-month peace mission, Loncar stressed. All parties to the Gulf conflict as well as the EC are interested in seeing the mission continue.

Loncar and Poos agreed that Yugoslavia and the EC should be in permanent contact over activities surrounding the crisis. Contacts will be maintained with Iraq and Kuwait.

Loncar encouraged the EC to carry out its initiative for a meeting with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz. The meeting is to take place in Algeria.

The EC has suggested that the European troika—the current (Luxembourg), the former (Italy), and the future (the Netherlands) presidents—should take part in talks with Tariq 'Aziz.

Loncar Departs for Geneva 'Consultations' on Gulf

LD1101095291 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0926 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jan (TANJUG)—Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left for Geneva this morning where he will meet UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. Perez de Cuellar will stay briefly in Geneva on the way to Baghdad, where he will make a last-ditch attempt to achieve what at the moment seems almost impossible: a last minute peaceful settlement of the gulf crisis to avert war.

The UN secretary general proposed to the Yugoslav foreign secretary to urgently come to Geneva for consultations on the current situation in the gulf. The invitation is yet more recognition of the importance of Yugoslavia's peace mission.

According to Loncar's statement made yesterday upon his return to Belgrade from Luxembourg where he met Minister of Foreign Affairs Jacques Poos, Yugoslavia will persist in its peace mission and will do everything in its power to work until the last moment on finding a peaceful, political solution to the gulf crisis. The Yugoslav foreign secretary also stated yesterday that he hopes the war could be averted, irrespective of the failure of the Baker-'Aziz meeting.

Presidency Session Discusses 'Political Crisis'

LD1001173691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1647 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jan (TANJUG)—Today's session of the SFRY Presidency, chaired by President Borisav Jovic, discussed ways to resolve the country's political future.

All republican presidents, that is, the presidents of the Presidencies of the republics and autonomous provinces; Federal Executive Council President Ante Markovic; SFRY Assembly Vice President Suada Muminagic; and President of the Macedonian Assembly Stojan Andov attended the session.

In an atmosphere of openness and tolerance, different ideas and options, i.e. alternative solutions to the political crisis in the country, were aired, and readiness was expressed for solutions to be sought in a peaceful and democratic manner and through more intensive work between republics within the framework of the federal bodies.

It was agreed that, following the session, the options and alternatives presented today will be examined in all the republics with the aim of finding possibilities for them to join forces and find common solutions. To this end, appropriate talks will be held in and among the republics until the next SFRY Presidency session, which will be held on 23 January. Dates for meetings among republican leaderships were set during today's Presidency session. Such meetings will be held on a permanent basis until the political crisis is settled.

The SFRY Presidency session noted that current economic and political difficulties could seriously jeopardize efforts aimed at finding a long-term settlement of the political crisis. Therefore, it is imperative that everyone should do everything within their power to halt the accumulation of problems and resolve the problems. By doing so, they will facilitate the process of finding a solution for the country's political future. The minimal conditions for this are respect for the country's legal order and all-out efforts to find solutions to current economic problems.

The SFRY Presidency bears in mind the grave expectations and warnings made by the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia, the Federation of Veteran's Associations,

and the public in general about the dramatic situation in the country and its responsibility to find a solution to the crisis.

Leaders Agree To Hold Talks

LD1001173991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1656 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jan (TANJUG)—According to what TANJUG has learned from the Information Service of the SFRY Presidency in connection with today's Presidency session, talks between the leaderships of Serbia and Croatia and between those of Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia have already been agreed upon. Talks between the Slovene and Serbian leaderships have also been announced.

Tudjman Political Proposals

LD1001180391 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Jan 91

["Text" of speech by Croatian Presidency President Franjo Tudjman at session of SFRY Presidency in Belgrade on 10 January—read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Based on historical experience, through analyzing the positive and negative experiences of Croatia's coexistence in complex state communities, especially in a monarchist and socialist Yugoslavia, while respecting the free and democratic will of Croatian citizens expressed at the first free, secret, multiparty, and direct elections, about 80 percent of the citizens voted for political parties whose programs advocate Croatia's state sovereignty, pluralist democracy, market economy, law-governed state, and European orientation. The stands of the Croatian leadership on the future of the country have been clearly defined in the Croatian constitution. They were explained in more detail in my speech on the occasion of the adoption of the constitution in the Croatian Assembly on 22 December 1990. [passage omitted]

According to our stand, to which we are dutybound by the constitution of the Republic of Croatia, the framework for a minimum of political consensus can consist of the following:

1. All the members of the Yugoslav federation mutually recognize their right to sovereignty and hence their right to self-determination, including the right to association and dissociation in keeping with international law. This means in practical terms that the present institutions and bodies of the federal state cannot assume an arbitrary role, but they do have an important role as mediators. This stand also refers to this presidency which, after all, does not yet fully comprise the representatives of the republics elected in free elections. Hence, if we manage to agree today on what I call a minimum of political consensus, then we can start talks, but our final agreement or treaty can have no executive effect until it is approved, ratified, by the constitutionally competent republican bodies—in Croatia, its assembly—and elsewhere assemblies and parliaments.

2. All the members of the present federation mutually adopt the stand that all citizens living on the territory of today's SFRY are equal and worthy to the the same extent in all respects. This is required to do away with the irrational divisions among people and nations, dividing the victorious from the defeated, the liberators from the liberated, and first-class from second-class citizens. The universal declaration on human rights must be the sole criterion for evaluating and forging social and state relations.

3. All the members of the present federation and its institutions refrain from the use of violence and force in their policies and in solving their mutual disputes. This primarily implies the termination of all political authority to use the Yugoslav People's Army. I personally advocate that the army be transformed in line with its adjustment to the democratic transformation of society and the state community, as well as with its adjustment to the changes that have taken place in present-day Europe, and that its financing be secured, thus not only providing its members with a normal living but also supporting its modernization and synchronization with the constitutional orders of individual republics, that is, the member states of the new alliance.

4. We should recognize the status quo regarding inter-republican borders while fully respecting the right of every state and republic to conduct its relations with the other states and republics, on the territory of the present SFRY and in Europe.

5. All the members of the present federation will help each other in the process of building their own states and societies. They are in particular bound not to inflict damage on one another in their effort to win the recognition of sovereignty in their mutual and international relations.

6. The SFRY members are dutybound, until the signing of a new historic agreement, to meet their obligations toward the federation by an agreement not exceeding six months.

7. The transition from the present semi-confederalism into the state of contract union [ugovorni savez], let me call it that, must be gradual. Today's state of affairs will bring about collapse. The economic war Serbia started in the field of customs and taxation and which, through Serbian incursion into the monetary system of Yugoslavia, has assumed the character of a coup d'etat, must be counteracted by all others, and, above all, by Croatia and Slovenia. Serbia's incursion has the character of robbery. It forces others to seek ways out of the situation by assuming control over monetary affairs, that is, by printing their own money. The process of uncontrolled economic war will continue. Therefore, we propose that the Federal Executive Council be empowered to coordinate and supervise monetary policy and other economic

measures within its constitution competencies, until an agreement either on a new union or on a democratic separation is reached.

8. In connection with our resolute orientation for the union of sovereign states, which, in principle, could encompass all Yugoslav republics—but it could be smaller or larger—we demand that all issues between republics be cleared up. Our draft confederal treaty is close to the idea of a Europe of regions. In this way, it offers a kind of mini-European community, and in doing so, is bringing us closer to the European Community.

So far, the SFRY Presidency has discriminated against the draft confederal treaty. If the presidency wants to retain its mediating role in the settlement of the constitutional crisis, it must understand and accept that the idea of a new confederal union is a constitutionally legitimate idea.

9. We urge that the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] be stripped of all its political powers. We are witnessing a growing, although increasingly less controlled, process of JNA politicization. From the point of view of the democratic transformation of the society and the state, through a fictitious departization, i.e. banning the League of Communists of Yugoslavia from the army barracks, and through forming the League of Communists-Movement for Yugoslavia outside the barracks, the JNA lost not just its reputation, but the trust it enjoyed among the people in Croatia and, I believe, in Slovenia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Macedonia. For the army to be stripped of its political powers, the SFRY Presidency, as the supreme army commander, has to act, and the commands of the JNA units must also show goodwill.

Even if the JNA only symbolically acknowledges that communism has been toppled and that new democratic system of power have been established in the republics, this could have positive effects on the process of finding ways out of the crisis.

We propose that, for instance, all army barracks and institutions hoist both the Yugoslav flag and the official flag of the republic on which the unit is stationed. We also believe that it would have a favorable psychological effect if the JNA is gradually financed from the republican budgets. In this way, the conditions for army life would again be tied to the economic potential and living standards of the environment in which they army works and lives.

10. It is necessary that federal bodies—the Presidency, the army leadership, the Federal Executive Council, etc.—urgently stop using double and many standards for identical phenomena and problems in different part of Yugoslavia—for instance, stands toward the problems of Kosovo and Knin, or toward the Serbian, Slovene, and Croatian constitutions, or toward actions of republican governments, etc.

11. The general atmosphere of distrust, heightened by the Serbian break-up of the monetary system and one-sided explanations at Presidency sessions, and by the latest Presidency decree on JNA powers, casts a shadow over the conditions and the very procedure for talks and negotiations. Although we are in principle against the internalization of internal conflicts, we must stress that the Yugoslav crisis has already become an international problem, so we should start to think about a peace conference under the auspcies of the international community.

Regarding a procedure for mutual talks and negotiations, we propose the following:

1. Two month-long bilateral consultative talks;

2. Two to three days of roundtable talks with heads of republics and governments;

3. To form a team of negotiators in which republics would be equally represented; the team would be in permanent session in a different republican capital, and its sessions would be chaired by an expert from the host republic.

12. Since we have been advocating democracy and the autonomy of journalism, radio, and TV we cannot demand political intervention in editorial policy, but we propose to jointly appeal for professional and as objective as possible coverage of the real situation and differing views, to prevent not just vulgar and biased propaganda, but also the creation of a climate in which no contract or agreement would be possible.

To conclude, I could say that that the Croatian leadership is convinced that all the changes facing us must take three directions: First, the continuation and resolute implementaton of the economic and political reforms, i.e. the adoption of market economy throughout the territory of Yugoslavia today, because the present political reality and orientation toward two opposing and not very easily reconcileable constitutions in some parts of Yugoslavia jeopardizes the achievement and effectiveness of the agreements. Second, the transformation of the existing Yugoslav federation into a regional federation of sovereign states; and third, the inclusion of this federation into the European community of equal and democratic nations and states.

The realization of these aims, in our assessment, is of historic importance for all Yugoslav nations and for each of them individually. There should be no doubt that a democratic agreement on overcoming the crisis represents the only rational and internationally acceptable way of joining the world of today and tomorrow, in a modern European system being born before our very eyes. To hesitate or refuse to quickly become active members of this world of peace and democracy would have fatal consequences for all the small and underdeveloped nations of present-day Yugoslavia. Their very existence, not least the future, could be called into question.

For this reason these tasks are now the historic duty of all of us—representatives, governments, and leaderships elected in legal, free, multiparty elections—both before the nations who placed their trust in us for the protection of freedom, democracy and sovereignty, and also before the international public which is waiting to see the victory of reason for the sake of the preservation of peace in this part of the world; Dr. Franjo Tudjman, president of the Croatian Presidency, thus concluded his report at the session of the SFRY Presidency.

Mesic Interviewed on Country's Future

AU1001174591 Zagreb VECERNJI LIST in Serbo-Croatian 31 Dec 90, 1-2 Jan 91 pp 2-3

["Exclusive" interview with Stipe Mesic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, by Zeljko Brkic, Ivo Lajtman, and Ivan Starcevic; place and date not given: "Until We See Each Other Again in a Confederation"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [VECERNJI LIST] In recent days we have been under pressure from military threats and the creation of a psychosis. This seems to have diminished in the last two or three days. What was actually behind this tension, which was created through the whole of the media?

[Mesic] What lay behind everything was the attempt to bring the Army into the game, so that the Army would disentangle the political conflicts, because these are nevertheless political conflicts. The basis for this was the fact that there are armed forces that are neither legal nor legitimate. True, such groups do exist in Croatia, in Knin. It has been claimed, however, that they also exist in other parts of Croatia. Such groups, however, do not exist, apart from the regular, reserve, and special police, which are the only groups that are armed in Croatia, except for the Army, of course. [passage omitted]

[VECERNJI LIST] Do you think that in his interview Kadijevic presented only good intentions?

[Mesic] It was presented in such a way that the idea was to help, but we do not know what could happen afterwards. Since we do have experience, I think that those tasks that are definitely police tasks should be performed by the police. There is no need for the Army to become involved in this in any way, particularly because we now have police that are equipped in such a way that they can simply sort this out. [passage omitted]

[VECERNJI LIST] Negotiations are necessary; however, a willingness to hold them is also necessary. How great a desire is there in other republics for negotiations?

Talk With Milosevic

[Mesic] It can be seen from the press that some talks have already begun. Alija Izetbegovic was here on a courtesy visit with representatives of Bosnia-Hercegovina for the promulgation of the constitution of Croatia, and then it was learned that he also had talks with Milosevic beforehand. I also know that Drnovsek also had talks with Slobodan Milosevic and they agreed on a visit either by the Serbian leadership to Slovenia or the Slovene leadership to Serbia. This means that something practical is being done. I also agreed with Slobodan Milosevic on a meeting in the new year and we will endeavor to expand this with a wider circle of responsible people. I had a brief conversation and now we have arranged a longer one.

[VECERNJI LIST] Does this mean the meeting will be with the leadership of Croatia or only with you, as vice president of Yugoslavia?

[Mesic] I will have the first meeting and then this will be expanded a little.

[VECERNJI LIST] What do you expect from this meeting?

[Mesic] Whatever one thinks about one's own option, we must all respect realities. We can have one opinion or another, but political realities are forcing us to respect them; if we do not respect them it will be the worse for us. This also relates to all those who, during the first multiparty elections, had the ambition of creating a greater Serbia because all their programs, in fact a large number of political programs, wanted to achieve the war aims of the Serbian Army in World War I. This is unbelievable. This is as if Ferdinand had been assassinated now and Serbia should now be expanded. The only justification for this is that Serbs are living on this territory and if Yugoslavia disintegrates, all these areas would have to be within the borders of Serbia. But this is outside what is realistically possible. According to this logic, we would have to say that Burgenland, where the Croats who emigrated to Austria live—just like the Serbs who moved to Croatia—is Croatia. This would also apply to a part of the Czech and Slovak lands and Hungary. Although they have appeared there, there have never been such ambitions here; but one cannot construct a realistic policy on this myth. The Serbs must have absolute rights no matter where they are: in Bosnia, Croatia, and Slovenia, but that does not mean that this must be Serbia.

Repetition

[VECERNJI LIST] After Markovic's speech, what are the chances of us living more calmly at least for a few months?

[Mesic] In my opinion, the whole of Markovic's program was a reiteration of the previous program, just a repetition, because some things before were not worked out well or some conditions were not definitely established. It has now been adapted to the new situation, but at that time it was the only solution and it had a certain calming effect. You must know that we had an inflation rate of 27,000 percent. This is now reduced to several insignificant tens of percent. This has had both a psychological and a real effect. The main problem now is to find new

resources and capital, but prior to that, it is necessary to resolve this political problem.

I started speaking about the programs of some of the Serbian opposition parties. See, all those who were offering expansion, the creation of a greater Serbia—if need be through war—fell by the wayside. They did not receive the support of citizens at the elections. Like his party's candidates, Milosevic proceeded from the fact that neither the Croats nor the Slovenes nor the Muslims were to blame for the Serbs' difficulties, but they themselves, and they must resolve these difficulties themselves. This had an effect on people and I think that this is one reason for such a victory by the Socialist Party of Serbia. They did not offer bloodshed and suffering, just suffering. [passage omitted]

[The following passage appears boxed within the body of the item]

Talks with Kadijevic

[VECERNJI LIST] We know that you have talked with Kadijevic. What did you talk about?

[Mesic] About the subjects that we have been discussing now. We told him that we are grateful for the Army's good intentions to help us in resolving the problem of armed groups. However, we do not need this, we are more in need of the Army publicly distancing itself from any support for the armed groups in Knin.

Slovene State Presidency Session Held 10 Jan

LD1101130691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0832 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Ljubljana, 11 Jan (TANJUG)—"At the session I presented the known Slovene proposal that a regional economic community be formed within the framework of the current Yugoslavia with a view to that community becoming a part of the greater European integration as soon as possible," the Slovene president, Milan Kucan, told DELO of Ljubljana in connection with yesterday's session of the state Presidency.

Kucan then said, "There were no differences about these issues. Differences were expressed, but nothing came as a surprise." From different views on the future of Yugoslavia stem different views on the role of the federal bodies. "In our view, partners in talks are only republics, and not federal bodies. The role of the federal bodies in organizing talks is not, however, negligable."

In essence, Milan Kucan told DELO, fundamental issues and starting points must be shaped in the course of bilateral talks. Regarding the role of the federal bodies, it is understandable that a draft law on this is being prepared by the Federal Executive Council. Apart from this issue, Kucan went on to assert, yesterday's talks showed that we are far from establishing a common view about how to find a solution to the problem of joint existence, unless we overcome our differences. "The session, however, represented a great step forward, because a majority of republican representatives clearly presented their views on ways of resolving the crisis", Milan Kucan concluded.

Peterle at Emergency Slovene Assembly Session

LD1101114491 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1051 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Ljubljana, 11 Jan (TANJUG)—Today the Slovene government president, Lojze Peterle, addressed an emergency session of the Slovene Assembly, which is discussing Slovene measures for the regulation of the economic relations in Yugoslavia. Speaking about the impact of the Serbian incursion into the country's monetary system on the Slovene drive to independence, Peterle said:

"Now is not the time for words, but for deliberation, efficient action, and correct moves. We are facing the critical and key phase of the Slovene independence process. The Serbian incursion into the Yugoslavia's monetary system basically changes nothing—neither the Slovene strategy nor its firm and clear resolve that Slovenia should become completely independent as soon as possible.... It will only accelerate substantially the entire independence process."

Court Bans Slovene Plebiscite Decisions

LD1101140391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1243 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jan (TANJUG)—The Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia has issued a temporary decree banning the implementation of some decisions and actions in line with Articles Four and Ten of the Slovene law on plebiscite. These articles empower the Slovene bodies to take over rights and duties of the Federation which are enshrined in the SFRY Constitution and to redraw the state and republican borders unilaterally. The court ruling was made in a session held on 26 December 1990 and 8 January 1991.

By the end of last year, the Federal Executive Council had submitted a demand to the SFRY Assembly for the constitutionality of the mentioned law to be examined and for a temporary ban to be issued until the court hearing was over. The court rejected the demand that "all activities" in connection with the implementation of the plebiscite be banned, because it would mean that the plebiscite itself was also banned and would ban decisions to be made on the basis of the the unknown outcome of the plebiscite. This was deemed unacceptable. It was concluded that the demand for temporary measures will be reconsidered when the plebiscite outcome is published.

Although Slovenia has not yet undertaken activities or measures that would have irrevocably harmful consequences, the temporary measure practically prevents the adoption of measures that would empower Slovene

bodies to take over rights and duties of the Federation or to change state or republican borders unilaterally.

Tudjman on Croatia's Future, Support for Markovic

AU1001152591 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 31 Dec 90, 1-2 Jan 91 p 3

[Unattributed report: "'Our Beautiful Republic' Could Be a Switzerland"]

[Excerpts] Dr. Franjo Tudjman, president of the Republic of Croatia, was the guest of a Croatian Television program on Saturday [29 December], answering questions put to him by moderator Luka Mitrovic and viewers.

The first question was about the position and future of Croatia in the Yugoslav community. Dr. Tudjman said that there is nothing left for us to do but have talks around a negotiating or some other table. An agreement on an alliance is possible, Dr. Tudjman said, but if it does not succeed, then a democratic agreement on separation is what is left.

I think that the main problem lies in the fact that it should be understood in certain Belgrade and Serbian circles that there can no longer be any discussion about Yugoslavia on the foundations of some kind of Yugoslav integration and even less some kind of unitarism and centralism. The Croatian people had enough experience with the ideological basis of this common state in the old Yugoslavia. Leading Serbian politicians should realize that they have representatives of the Croatian people on the other side of the table, a people who until they entered this Yugoslav community preserved not only their national but also their state identity and who cannot at any price renounce the demand to really be fully equal and sovereign, Tudjman said. [passage omitted]

The viewers also asked the president numerous questions. Replying to a question on whether Yugoslavia will be a confederation in the new year, Tudjman said that we already have a confederation, while in reply to a question on whether he preferred a Third Yugoslavia or Croatia as an independent state, he said that "this is not a question of the creation of a Third Yugoslavia, but we are working on the creation of a sovereign Croatian state, which will determine its own relations with the other republics in Croatia or Europe." Dealing further with questions on the possibility of an agreement among republics and the resolution of domestic Croatian problems, Tudjman said that this issue will be resolved the moment that it is certain that "those who wanted civil war and Army intervention have realized that this would be catastrophic not only for the Croatian people but also for them."

Replying to a question on the Federal Executive Council and Markovic, Tudjman stated that the Federal Executive Council does not deny the will of Croatia and that the stand was expressed in Markovic's speech that talks should be held and a new agreement should be reached on determining mutual relations. There is no chance at the moment for the conscripts that are momentarily serving the Army outside the republic to return to Croatia, Tudjman said, but this issue will be resolved in the future in the context of general relations in Yugoslavia and the creation of armed forces in Croatia.

Concerning the situation in the Knin region, Tudjman told viewers that he hoped that "the Croatian flag would soon be flying in Knin." [passage omitted]

Registration Refused for Kosovo Party

LD1001164391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1553 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Belgrade, January 10 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Justice Secretary Vlado Kambovski has refused to register the ethnic-Albanian Parliamentary Party of Kosovo because the creation of a sovereign state on the territory of Yugoslavia's Province of Kosovo, which is part of the Republic of Serbia, is one of the party's programmatic goals, a goal which runs counter to the federal law on political organizations and the federal constitution, as the Federal Information Secretariat reported today.

The Parliamentary Party of Kosovo, among other things, calls for "new regional cooperation in the south-western Balkans, aimed at having Kosovo, Macedonia (Yugoslav Republic), northern Greece, northern and southern Albania actively contribute to the new architecture of Europe."

The Parliamentary Party of Kosovo stresses in its programme that it is "the sovereign right of the citizens of Kosovo to have a part of the administrative powers necessary for the functioning of the Yugoslav community transferred to the administration" of Kosovo. The party calls for "a police apparatus which will be under the direct control of the Assembly of Kosovo" and insists that "citizens of Kosovo serve their military term in Kosovo."

Albanian Christian Democrats Thank Croatia Radio

AU1101111191 Zagreb VECERNJI LIST in Serbo-Croatian 3 Jan 91 p 5

[HINA report: "Greetings to Croatian Radio"]

[Text] Djakovica—The Djakovica branch of the Albanian Christian Democratic Party has sent the following New Year's greetings message:

"Boundless thanks to your democratic government and Croatian radio for allowing the broadcasting of a five-minute program on your radio frequency. In the silence that has taken over the whole country and particularly Kosovo, Croatian radio has created with this act the only opportunity for objective reporting for the entire Albanian population in Yugoslavia. We wish you a happy 1991 with the desire and hope that the Croatian people will continue to courageously tread the paths of democracy, as the right way to civilized Europe. Good Luck!" The greetings message was signed by the branch's president, Dr. Besnik Bardhi.

Poll Makes Kucan 'Personality of the Year'

AU1101113291 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene
29 Dec 90 p 1

[J. T. report: "DELO's Personality of the Year"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 28 Dec—According to the public opinion research done by DELO-Stik, Milan Kucan is the personality of the year. In a telephone poll our agency conducted on 26 December, telephone subscribers selected at random were told the following: We would like to elect the Slovene personality of the year with your help. Please name a person who, in your opinion, deserves this most. The person does not have to be a politician, but can be in any other field. Of 573 respondents, 243, that is, 42.3 percent proposed Milan Kucan. He is followed by Dr. Janez Drnovsek, Lojze Peterle, Dr. Joze Pucnik, Janez Jansa, Tomo Cesen, Dr. France Bucar, Ciril Zlobec, Jozef Skolc, and Polde Bibic. Only 42 people did not know who should be the personality of the year.